MAHABLESHWAR
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COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS.
WELLINGTON
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The Bombay Chronicle

When you take
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You are bound to be pleased with them. Moderate charges.
Telegrams:
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VOL. III, NO. 268 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1915. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date of sailing about.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Adenwith	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
Nov 14th "	Persia ..	8000	....	....
21st "	Medina ..	12500	....	....
28th "	Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11500	....	....
5th Dec.	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
12th "	Khiva ..	9000	....	....
19th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
26th "	Kashgar ..	9000	....	....
2nd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
9th "	Caledonia ..	8000	....	....
16th "	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd "	Khyber ..	9000	....	....
30th "	Salsette ..	6000	Arabia ..	8000

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
Nov. 18th "	Malta ..	7000	Moloja ..	12500
2nd Dec.	Novara ..	7000	Arabia ..	8000
16th "	Nellore ..	7000	Moldavia ..	10000
30th "	Sardinia ..	7000	Karmala ..	9000
1916 13th Jan.	Nankin ..	7000	Medina ..	12500

For accommodation and further information apply to "THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co. Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers.	Destination.
6th Nov. *	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct connecting with s. s. "Dwarka" for Persian Gulf (passengers only).
5th Nov...	Chakla ..	Persian Gulf Ports (Subsidiary Mail.)
9th Nov...	Dilwara ..	East and South African Ports.

* or on arrival of English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Sesang Maru..	S. Muradzum	5280	3rd Nov	16th Nov
Tokoshima Maru..	H. Nojiri	4008	6th Nov	18th Nov
Bombay Maru	T. Terada	4622	18th Nov.	30th Nov.
Kamakura Maru	T. Kuwabara	6126	1st Dec.	13th Dec.

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA
York Building, Hornby Road. Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrival.	Departures.
Ume Maru ..	3016	S. Nakayama	8th Nov.	19th Nov.
Inabe Maru	3939	T. Wakazawa	21st Nov	2nd Dec.
Java Maru	4499	T. Fuchigami	28th Nov.	9th Dec

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort. Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble: Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals,

Bath-room Fittings, etc.

Kasagra is an excellent remedy for rheumatism—used alone or in connection with other treatment. It hastens the elimination of uric acid and other substances causing rheumatism. D-27

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.

OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
City of Paris ..	A & C	7700	1915. Nov. 18th

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris ..	A & C	9230	....	24th Nov.
City of Marcilles	A & C	8250	....	16th Dec.

FARES.	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles.....	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool.....	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses. Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)
Bankers to the Government in Burma.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
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BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S. S. Olympia..	5124	Alex Andrew	23rd Nov. 1915
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	16th Dec. 1915.
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	3rd Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6722	J. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	2nd Feb. "
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	14th " "

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIEXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

Did you ever have a headache that simply wouldn't stop? Tried everything with no result? But not Stearns' Headache Cure. Try it next time. C-10

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Australia	Calcutta	San Francisco
Changchun	London	Shanghai
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Sydney
Hankow	Mengtien	(Australia)
Harbin	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Hong-Kong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Anglos (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsinanfu.
	Pekin	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta.	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay.	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore.	Kandy	Kisuna
Amritsar.	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Point)	
Cochin.		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising. Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines,

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY;

AND

Arsenal Road, POONA;

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 42

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

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BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 205 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

WHY BANISH YOUR OLD PIANO?

If your piano has lost its power, its attractiveness and your interest in it, it is for the reason that it needs renovation.

We can restore the tone and put the action into a condition almost new, removing all the jangling and ill-tone, thereby giving it

A NEW LEASE OF LIFE

and returning to you the pleasure it once gave, in substitution of the disgust its possession imposes in its present state.

If this offer does not tempt you we will take your old instrument allowing you full value in part payment of a

BRAND NEW PIANO

which will be to you an investment of a life-time.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

NEW NECKWEAR FOR MEN

Batswing Bow Ties, in Rich Brocade Silk, Barathea, Foulards, etc., etc. . . . Rs. 2.

Extra Long Wide-End Ties in Irish Poplin, Club Stripes, Rich Brocades, Crepe-de-chine, etc., etc. . . . . Rs. 3.

Badham, Pile & Co. Ltd

Telephone BOMBAY. No. 2728.
POONA. SECUNDERABAD.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 13,14,277
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£562,000
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch, Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping & Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Opens on Thursday the 14th October, under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation Commands excellent view Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. 578

A PACKET of TYPED MATTER and PRESS PROOFS addressed to the Secretary, Amalgamated Society of Ry. Servants has been lost in postal transit. Will the finder please send the same to the Society's address at Eruckshah Building, Hornby Road. 2260

PURE LOTUS HONEY—Best specific for all sorts of Eye-Diseases. It cases cataract in four weeks. No pain, no harm Rs. 3 per week. Two day's medicine gratis for trial. "LILY" P. O. Simla, Calcutta. 568B

MAHABALESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL —Most popular hotel for Europeans on the hill. Excellent view. Tiled floorings capital cuisine. Charges moderate.
Also well situated bungalows to be let. Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 2190

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED a MATRIC or a SCHOOL FINAL as a drawing teacher. Apply stating salary to MANAGER Madressa, Ahmadia, Rander. 2256

WANTED by educated Frenchman, pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 990

WANTED—TWO CHUMS to share a large room in a well appointed flat on the Apollo Bunder. All modern conveniences. Good table. Apply "X. Y. Z." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

WANTED SECOND-HAND BOILERS 150 lbs. pressure or more, also cotton press machinery. Write to
C. M. HIRAKHANWALLA,
2234 Jalna.

EUROPEAN MECHANICAL ENGINEER, First Class certificated, excellent testimonials seeks engagement. Can join on short notice. Apply to "ENGINEER," care of the "Bombay Chronicle." 1000

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of MATRON of Lady Lyall Hospital, Agra, pay Rs. 150 and a free house. Application with copy of testimonials and photograph should be addressed to THE SENIOR MEDICAL WOMAN, Dufferin Hospitals, Agra. 907

WANTED PAYING GUESTS in large and breezy flat, in Wodehouse Road. Electric lights and fans. Accommodation for married couple or two bachelors. Excellent cuisine Immediate entry. Apply to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1005

WANTED COMPOUNDERS for the Military Medical Service. For conditions of appointment apply to the Local Senior Medical Officer, Local, Assistant Director, Medical Services, or the Director, Medical Services in India, Simla. 906

WANTED A LADY SUB-ASST. SURGEON for the Chhinkhadan State dispensary on pay of Rs. 100 p.m. with free quarters partly furnished. Apply to the undersigned with copies of certificates and testimonials.
MAHANT BHUDHAR KISHORE DAS,
Feudatory Chief,
Chhinkhadan State,
2218 Central Provinces.

THE POST OF FIRST ASSISTANT to the ORIENTAL TRANSLATOR to GOVERNMENT has fallen vacant *Sub Pro tem* owing to the deputation of the permanent incumbent on other duty. Pay Rs. 250-25-400. Applicants who must be men of literary taste and must have good knowledge of English, Gujarati and Marathi should apply to the Oriental Translator to Government, Secretariat, Bombay, with particulars about age and literary attainments. Persons already in Government service are not debarred from applying but should obtain the permission of their official superiors. 2239

WANTED.

WANTED—Immediately a good PARSI TYPIST. Apply to Box No. 605 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2265

WANTED a SHORTHAND TYPIST, to work as a SECRETARY, full time. Apply to Box No. 604, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2263

WANTED—PRIVATE TUTOR morning and evening for two boys in 2nd and 3rd standards. L.L.B. students preferred Apply to Box No. 603, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2259

WANTED—YOUNG MAN with good knowledge of English for Journalistic work, must be willing. Apply to Box No. 602, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2258

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—"GUBRUDER KNAKE" Ebonized case cottage piano in excellent condition Rs. 425 or offers. Apply to Box No. 125, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1008

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 9, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2193

FOR SALE—VERTICAL BOILER, Cochrane Maker, 125 lbs. pressure, 11 N. H. P., used for two years only.
New Copper Circles, 5/8in. and ¼in. thick and 8ft.—3in., 8in. and 5ft.—6in. in diameter. Apply to D. B. PATEL, Rupa Villa, Cumballa Hill. 1010

FOR SALE—AERATED WATER FACTORY, worked by Electric Power with all its accessories, bullock carts, etc. For particulars apply to AMERICAN AERATED WATER FACTORY, Charni Road, near Cama Baug, between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. 1009

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT Book for 12 months with Servant's Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form, at Re. 1-8-0. From the A and N. Stores, Bombay and Calcutta, Thacker & Co. Ltd., Tract and Book Society, L. M. Furtado, Bombay and the Scottish Mission Press, Poona. 916

TO BE LET.

PRIVATE family offers good Board, 2 meals Rs. 45; 3 meals Rs. 60; vicinity Hotel Majestic, Apply "BOARD" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 980

BOARD and LODGING for two batchelors in a healthy locality in Byculla, near Tram lines. Terms moderate. Apply "X" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 917

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants, Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

TO LET in the vicinity of Club Road, a nice large airy bed room with bath room and separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 175, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

SMART VICTORIA with fast and quiet Waller horse available for hire on monthly moderate terms. Please apply J. B. MISTRY, c/o Central Bank, Ld., Allice Buildings, Fort. 1005

TO LET.—DEVLALI, Camp View, fully furnished, large Bungalow water laid. Now in the occupation of J. W. Stokes, Esqr., from 15th November next. Apply to JAMSHED & SONS, Empress Hotel, Devlali. 950

TO LET—Two houses and a cottage, furnished, outside the Woods, Lanoulie, for the month of October or longer. Fine situation. For rent and other particulars Apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona. 989

TERRACE ROOM.—TO LET—From 1st December, an airy terrace-room, with Bath and W. C. (flush) attached. E. L. and Fan. Private entrance. Apply to Box No. 150, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road; Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125 Apply
MANAGER,
Watson's Annexe.
2194

NOTICES.

THE ASSUR VEERJEE MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND of Rupees Fifteen per share will be paid on and after the 15th instant between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company No. 320 Mint Road, Fort, Bombay, on production of share certificates to those shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 29th October 1915.
By order of the Board
ASSUR VEERJEE & SONS,
Agents.
The Assur Veerjee Mills Ltd.
Bombay, 5th November, 1915. 2247

NOTICE TO QUARRYMEN.

IT is hereby notified that the date of the auction for letting out quarries at Chinchpoklee and Jukeria Bunder Road belonging to the Trustees of Tata Settlement No. 1, has been changed from the 25th November, 1915 to 15th November 1915 on Monday at 1 p.m. (S. T.). 2221

NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect, of which notices have been received, will be placed before the ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation called for THURSDAY, the 11th November 1915, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time).

74. From Dr. Moreshwar C. Javle.—For obtining a report as to the laying of a pipe sewer near Khed Tank off Purbhadevi Road.

75. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia.—For requesting Government to frame a regulation whereby the President of the Corporation shall be their representative on the Bombay Legislative Council.

By order of the President,
R P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation office.
Bombay, 9th November, 1915. 2262

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of VITHALDAS PURSHOTTAM, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant a merchant ..... Deceased
RUTTONSEY VITHALDAS of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant merchant residing at Ghatkooper in the Thana District one of the sons of the deceased ..... Petitioner
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice of Bombay aforesaid this twenty-eigth day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 1st day of November, 1915.
Messrs. MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
2264. Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. YEBOSHI MARU having arrived on the 8th instant from JAPAN via Singapore, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

NOTICE

TIMBER will be auctioned at the following Depots:—
Kodibag, near Karwar, on 25th November, 1915.—Teak logs cft. 71,942; Black Wood cft. 1,720; Jungle Wood (Matti and Nana, etc.) cft. 6,353.
Hattikeri, 15 miles from Karwar.—Teak Logs cft. 250; Black Wood cft. 626; Jungle Wood (Matti, Nana, etc.), cft. 60,795.
Conditions will be read at the time of auction.
A. C. HILEY,
Divisional Forest Officer,
W. D. Kanara.
Karwar, 13th October, 1915. 908

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that one GOVINDJI BHAGWANDAS, who was employed in the services of our client Mr. SHAMSHERJANG REHMANI, as his private Mehta has been dismissed by our client from his services on the 7th instant.
This is therefore to inform the public that they should not deal with and treat the said Mehta as our client's agent or servant in any matter as our client has no connection with him.
If any person deals with or treats him as aforesaid he will do so at his own risk and our client shall not stand responsible therefor.
P. M. CLUBWALA,
For Messrs. Soondersdas & Co.,
Attorneys for Mr. Shamsherjang Rehmani.
2257 s

G. M. JAYAKAR

ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER
GIRGAON, BOMBAY.
Photos by Day and Night.
Pastles Painting a Speciality.
Perfect satisfaction in Snap Shots of Children.
Office, School and College Groups at special reduced rates.
Amateure Work done promptly and chea
A visit is solicited.
Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 1317.

AUCTION SALE OF UNUSED SERVICEABLE STORES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at the Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot, Tardeo, a large quantity of unused serviceable stores consisting of junctions stoneware quadrant 9" by 4" oblique 9" by 4", T. 9" oy 4" and quadrant 7" by 6", gully traps 9" by 4" half bend, junctions oblique 4" by 4", pipe C. I. Air inlet 6" diameter with Cap S. H., C. I. Air inlet pipe 6" diameter gratings 19½" by 11", C. I. Gratings 10" by 10", C. I. rain water-pipes, 3" by 4", 3" by 3', 3" by 2' soil, 2½" by 6' soil 2½" by 4' soil, offset piece rain water S. and O. 3" by 12" C. I. rain water 4" S. and O. soil offset, plates breach cast iron, sewerage height recorder cistern flushing automatic shanks patent 3 gallons, tank W. I. storage angle piece zinc and galvanized; steel bend 8" quarter, 6" and 5", slab concrete cement, doors wooden S. H. gratings wire dome 3" tins of Enamel Blundell Spencer and Co's. plugs galvanized orifice brass, keybrass for stop tap locks brass box, iron bolts and nuts of sizes, W. I. scrap globes and shades for candle sticks, shades for table lamps, C. I. Sluice 12", brackets, steel joists, founts and burners, etc etc.
Almost all the abovementioned articles are new and serviceable only a few being second hand and they are sold as they are in excess of Municipal requirements.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.
On account of the underwriters.
One cask about 45½ dozen files by Thos. Firth & Sons.
AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).
1 handsome strong rubber tyred English built victoria by Anne Cowburn Manchester, in good order.
1 second hand rubber tyred glass fronted brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber tyred bicycle wheels pony dogcart in good order.
1 Bay Waler horse, 15-1 hands, 5 years, good marks and sound goes well in saddle.
1 Bay Waler, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY ELECTRIC TABLE AND CEILING LAMPS, FANS, BULBS, SHADES, WIRE AND ACCESSORIES.

On SATURDAY the 13th instant Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Humum Street, next to Messrs. Duke & Sons, Fort, (where the goods have been shifted to be sold by auction) owing to the Eastern Electrical Co., closing the business a large collection of very handsome and fancy electric goods such as electric table and ceiling lamps, statues, fancy shades, bulbs, electric kettles, irons, jugs, hall lamps, flexible wires, figures, one 110 volts 30 A. M. P. Dynamo, one A. C. Dynamo, one lot fitting pipes, one lot wooden casings, one lot accumulators, one Battery-Charging Dynamo with Switch Board, plugs, brackets, Volta Metres, Switch Boards, etc., etc.
Catalogues are published and the above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT ISLAMPURA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Laljee attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account of and at the risk of the Mortgagor Punjabi Haji Mawlabux Haji Budhu Messrs. BENETT & Co., auctioneers will on THURSDAY, the 25th day of November, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by public auction, on the premises, in exercise of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 15th day of November 1912 and expressed to be made between the said Punjabi Haji Mawlabux Haji Budhu of the one part and the Mortagees of the other part, the immoveable property situate at Islampura Street outside the Fort of Bombay hereunder described.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Islampura Street outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and ten square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2241 New No. 9317 Old Survey No. 570 and New Survey No. 5341 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 6685 Street Nos. 56-58 and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by the said Islampura Street on or towards the West by Sweeper's passage or or towards the North by the house of Shaikh Saheb Imamudin and on towards the South by a passage and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Laljee attorneys for the mortgagees at their office in No. 121 Meadows Street Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT CHOWPATI FACING THE SEA.

Under instructions from the Bombay

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.—*(Continued.)*

Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on Plot No. 4, Chowpati Estate, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th December next at 4-30 p.m. (S. T), the following plots to be leased for the term of 99 years.
LOT No. 1.—An exceedingly choice plot of land situate on the Board's West Chowpati Estate, known at Plot No. 4, containing 1,643 square yards, having a frontage of 100 feet on the Queens Road, with the additional advantage of a road in the rear and facing the sea front.
LOT No. 2.—A very valuable corner plot being Plot No. 13, having 3 frontages and containing about 1,744 square yards.
LOT No. 3.—A block of building land, known as Plot No. 14, having a frontage of about 108 feet on Babulnath Road and containing 1,738 square yards.
LOT No. 4.—A plot of land being Plot No. 15, containing about 1,738 square yards and having a frontage of 108 feet on Babulnath Road.
For further particulars and conditions of sale and site plans, application may be made to the Board's Land Manager, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.
BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 10th November, 1915.

MESSRS SORABJI. COWASJI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT KUMBHARWADA STREET, NEAR NULL BAZAAR OUTSIDE THE FORT, BOMBAY.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, under the instructions from the Administrator of the estate and effects of the Mortgagee, Pandurang Anant Barde, and on account and at the risk of Bai Laxmibai, widow, and Bai Santoobai, daughter, respectively, of the Mortgagor Laxman Ramjee Kapde, and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 19th day of January, 1909, and made between the Mortagor, of one part and the Mortgagee of the other, sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of November 1915, the undermentioned property on the premises, at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon:—
PARTICUARS OF PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement 127 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with messuages, tenement, dwelling house or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kumbharwada Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1879, and New No. 9012, Old Survey No. 249, and New Survey No. 4947, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C. Ward No. 7605, and Street No. 131, and bounded as follows, i.e.:—On or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the Kumbharwada Street, on or towards the North by the property of Ganesh Oomajee, and on or towards the South by the property of Rama Gangajee.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Sabnis and Goregaoker, Attorneys for the Vendor, at their Office, 35, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th November, 1915.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON WASTE OF DIFFERENT KINDS.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 13th November, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Jeevanji Press, Gorupdeo, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned the following goods, damaged by fire and water:—
Large quantity of bales and loose cotton waste such as oily bunda, oily cotton dropping, fly stripings, coloured waste, and sundry cotton waste
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.
MENESSE & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th November, 1915.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address:—31 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—"SOCIETY," Bombay

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

THE MOST CENTRAL THEATRE IN BOMBAY.
Monday, November 15th
9-30 p.m. and following evenings 9-30 p.m.
HUMPHREY BISHOP
and LONDON STAR COMPANY will present
"CONCERT-REVUE"
"THE LAST OF THE CABBIES"
Sketches from "TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT"
"CLARENDON SPEAKING PICTURES"
"WEDGWOOD CLASSICS."
Plan will be opened on Thursday at ROSE & Co.

COMING. COMING
THE GREATEST EVENT IN THE HISTORY OF PICTURE PLAYS.
A Moving Picture Version of the most criticised book ever published.
FIVE NIGHTS.
7,000 Feet. 5 Parts.
This film will be shown at
NEW
ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Near Crawford Market, Princess Street,
From 20th November 1915.
The greatest and the most daring Moving-Picture Play ever made, adapted from the most talked of Novel.
Although the cost of bringing such an atraction to Bombay is enormous, still there will be no advance in PRICES.
Book your seats early.
Seats reserved without extra charge.
Telephone No. 1882.

SKATING RINK.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
Thursday, 11th November 1915
at 9-30 p. m.
Admission One Rupee.
Use of Skates One Rupee.
Ladies,—Admission including use of Skates, One Rupee.
BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

INDIAN INK.
Second Number of the War Fund Magazine.
Forty-full page Pictures.
Nineteen Colour Plates.
Thirty-two Stories, Articles, Verse.
Among the contributors to the second number are:—H. E. Lady Carmichael, Sir Rabindranath Tagore, R. C. Lehmann (of *Punch*), Dolf Wyllarde, Coulson Kernahan, Margaret Peterson, Major Corbett, Frank Leah, "Jo Hookum" etc., etc.
Rudyard Kipling's Debut—by "Septimus"
Order early to avoid disappointment.
AN IDEAL CHRISTMAS PRESENT.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
Of all Booksellers. Published by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
INDIAN INK.
Note.—The entire profits of the publication will be paid in to the
Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

BOMBAY CRICKET WEEK.
13th to 18th December 1915.
IN AID OF
WOMEN'S BRANCH
OF THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.
The following matches will be played on the Bombay Gymkhana Ground:—
His Excellency's Side (England) *v.* India
13th to 15th December.
Parsees *v.* Hindoos
16th to 18th December.
Applications for space for tents should be made to the Executive Engineer, P. W. D. Bombay.
Any further particulars can be obtained from.
J. E. JACKSON,
Hon. Sec. (Cricket),
BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.

LOOK OUT
NEXT WEEK
First of a New Series
PATHE-BALBOA
FILMS
THE MOST ARTISTIC
AND PERFECT FILMS
IN THE WORLD.

OF THE GREATEST OF ALL GREAT FILMS.
THE PERILS OF PAULINE
THAN WHICH NO BETTER FILM HAS EVER BEEN SHOWN.
THOROUGHLY WORTHY OF THE NAME OF ITS MAKERS.
THE GREAT HOUSE OF PATHE
COME
AND WISH 'AU REVOIR' TO THE BEAUTIFUL MISS PEARL WHITE
AND SEE
THE GRAND FINALE OF THIS TREMENDOUS STORY.
SHOWING 6 AND THE LAST PARTS THIS WEEK.
IMPERIAL
CINEMA.
TIME—WEEK DAYS: 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m.

LOOK OUT
NEXT WEEK
The First of a New Series
of Comics.
STARLIGHT
THE FUNNIEST FILM
IN THE WORLD.

6-30 EXCELSIOR THEATRE 10 p.m.
EVERY WEEK A NEW MASTERPIECE!
OUR FILMS ARE DIRECT FROM THE PRODUCERS TO THE SCREEN.
The Players of "CABIRIA" in a modern masterpiece.
"AN OPERA SINGER'S TRIUMPH"
"AN OPERA SINGER'S TRIUMPH."
SOLE RIGHTS FOR INDIA CONTROLLED BY THE EXCELSIOR SYNDICATE.
A beautifully acted picture-play by the famous ITALA Co.
A stirring story of stage life, containing a wonderfully realistic EARTHQUAKE SCENE.
An extraordinary scientific film.
"THE MOVEMENTS OF THE HUMAN BODY."
THE PATHE FRERES SCIENTIFIC SERIES.
A Screaming Farce-Comedy
"GENTLEMEN OF NERVE."
CHARLES CHAPLIN as usual, One of them.

The Million Dollars!!
Have you discovered it yet?
You will, if you come and see the film!!

The most extraordinary serial achievement ever known in the Film Business.

The vast superiority of this marvellous production marks the farthest advance in photo-play direction.——

No such combination of world-known talent and unlimited resources has ever before been possible!!——

"THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY" is totally different in conception, in treatment and in creation—from all other so-called Serial-Film-Stories! Yes!! It can be summed up in one word—

"Unparalleled."

Tele.—1266. MANAGER—LESLIE H. ROTH.

OLYMPIA CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—Free List is suspended on Saturdays & Sundays.

Boxes and 1st class seats can be booked at an extra charge of As: 2 per seat. But we cannot guarantee to reserve any seats, unless same are paid for in advance.

Time—7 p.m., 8-45 p.m., 10-30 p.m.
MATINEE 5-15 p.m.
Every Saturday & Sunday.
REMEMBER!
Rs. 500, CASH PRIZE!!

YOU CAN OBTAIN A COMPLETE TWO-VOLUME NOVEL OF "THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY" from us. Price As. 8.
—PRICES AS USUAL—
NO ADVANCE!!

The WEST END
Lens Shape
"MATCHLESS"
KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.
COMPACT — NEAT — ELEGANT

Non-magnetic lever escapement; compensating nickel-steel hair-spring and balance wheel; 7 jewels; substantial dust-proof cases with inner dome and extra strong glass; enamel dial, very bold figures and — hands. —

IN NICKEL SILVER OPEN FACE CASE.
15''' small size.
15''' Size .... Rs. 12
18''' Size .... Rs. 11
With Arabic or Roman dial same price,
With fancy dial, Re. 1 more.
CATALOGUES FREE ON DEMAND.
West End Watch Co
BOMBAY — CALCUTTA

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 8.
Malta — Talbot — Kobe
Pentakota — Bateman — Basra etc
Nov. 9.
Yeboshi Maru — Nojiri, — Kobe

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 9
Cragcswald — Lennox — Hull
Linga — Cutbush — Karachi etc.

The following vessels obtained port clearance on Tuesday:—
Steamer Chupra — Morrison — for Karachi
„ Dilwara — Walker — for Du.ban etc,

The following vessels entered for loading on Tuesday:—
Steamer Pentakota — for Persian Gulf etc
„ Malta — for China etc.

S. S. Ume Maru.—The O. S. K. Steamer Ume Maru left Colombo for Bombay, on the 6th instant and is due here on the afternoon of 10th instant.

S. S. Shinkoku Maru.—The O. S. K. steamer Shinkoku Maru, left Kobe for Bombay, on the 6th instant via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo.

S. S. Linga.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed on Tuesday, for Karachi via Kathiawar, Coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Cragoswald.—The steamer Cragoswald, 2084 tons, Captain J. Lennox, sailed on Tuesday, for Hull, with general cargo.

S. S. Malta.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Malta, 3887 tons, Captain C. E. Talbot, arrived in Bombay, harbour on Monday from Kobe, October, 12, via intermediate ports, with China mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Yehoshi Maru.—The Japan Line steamer Yehoshi Maru, 2971 tons, Captain H. Nojiri, arrived in Bombay harbour on Tuesday from Kobe, October, 11, via intermediate ports, with a general cargo.

S. S. Pentakota.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Pentakota, 2209 tons, Captain J. E. Bateman arrived in harbour on Monday, from Basra via Karachi etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Dilwara.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dilwara, 3459 tons, Captain W. Walker, will sail to-day for Durban etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Chupra.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chupra, 3962 tons Captain W. C. Morrison will sail to-day for Karachi with a general and the same bottom cargo and passengers.

PRINCE'S DOCK.
Tuesday, 9th November 1915.

C.&R. Othello ..... J. F. & Co
D.&E. Dilwara ..... M. M. & Co.
H. Jozsef Agost .... Foherozeg Crocco ..... M. Italiana
K. Jeddah ..... Lotus ..... T. M. & Co
M. Nurani ..... Fanning ..... T. M. & Co
N. Hanley ..... Trotman ..... J. F. & Co
P. Taivabi ..... D. Nanji & Sons
Q. Khosrau ..... Courtney ..... T. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.
Indravati ..... B. S. N. Co
Kaveri ..... B. S. N. Co
Ponani ..... B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.
1 Favigana ..... Bopeso ..... Italian S. N. Co
3 Artemis ..... Gjenstin ..... W. & A. G. & Co
4 Bahrein ..... Bonvet ..... T. M. & Co
5 Roma ..... Andrea ..... Italian Mail
6 Alavi ..... Thomson ..... T. M. & Co
7 Clan Mackeller ..... Makepeace ..... J. F. & Co
8 Vita ..... Cammack ..... M. M. & Co
9. Maras ..... L. Ebrahimji
10.&11 Penang Maru ..... N. Y. Kaisha

HARBOUR WALL.
15. Pentakota ..... M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.
1 Malta ..... P. & O. S. N. Co
3 City of Paris ..... Miller ..... K.N. & Co
4 Persia ..... Hall ..... P. & O. S. N. Co
5 Chupra ..... Morrison ..... M. M. & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.
Dredger Gouernador ..... A. Ashdown & Co
Kisaldar ..... Grkeshot ..... T. M. & Co
M. W. D. D.
Islami ..... Watson ..... T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.
Chakdina ..... Elton ..... M. M. & Co
Cigale ..... Jouanis ..... T. M. & Co
City of Glasgow ..... Morrison ..... K. Nixon & Co
Gracchus ..... Smith ..... M. M. & Co

EXPORTS.
Nov. 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Paris (s) 179 bales wool, E. Mahomed; 124 bales wool, E. Dossa and Co.; 3,002 cwts. myrabolams, D. Veljee; 60 bales wool, H. C. Janmahomed; 269 tons linseed oil cake, New Mofussil Co.; 139 bales wool, A. H. Bundally; 125 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 4,500 cwts. groundnut oil cake, The New Mahalaxmi Oil Mills.

Tayabai (s) 103 bales wool, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia (s) 1 pot palmarosa oil, Volkart Brothers; 3 cwts. kismiss, R. Jiwandas and Co.; 17 cases aniline dye, Coutts and Co.; 2 cases Indian condiments, King King and Co.; 27 bales goat and sheep skins, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 10 bales cow hides, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 16 bales goat and sheep skins, A. H. Bundally; 260 cwts. kismiss, D. Passoo and Co.; 40 cwts. kismiss, S. Cooverji; 70 cwts. gum olibanum, E. Moledina; 3 cases curtains, King King and Co.

FOR HULL.

Othello (s) 5,000 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers; 1,500 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts. castor seed, M. B. Kaisha; 4,000 cwts. castor seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 2,000 cwts. castor seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Jozsef Agost Froherezez (s) 400 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co.; 865 bales cotton, K. M. Nathoo; 1,505 cwts. linseed, K. M. Nathoo; 275 cwts. groundnut oil, K. M. Nathoo.

FOR KOBE.

Penang Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 800 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 344 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.; 300 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co

FOR MOJI.

Penang Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Penang Maru (s) 180 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.

IMPORTS

S. S. Pentakota, from Busreh, Agents M. M. & Co.—3,303 baskets 70 boxes 52 cases 1,307 bags dates, 100 bags gum, 20 bags almonds, 6 bundles specie, 20 bundles empty kapats, 200 bundles mat tape, 390 bags motutas, 80 bags sardines, 135 crates 14 cases pomegranates 45 bundles salted fish.

S. S. Kyber from Sydney, Agents P. & O. S. N. Co.—4 boxes bar gold, 28 cases milk powder, 2 boxes gyroscopes, 4 cases torpedoes and laries.

S. S. Roma from Genoa, Agents Maritima Italiana.—363 cases cotton goods, 1 case filigris 24 cases cotton tissues, 40 cases glue, 9 cases silk ribbons, 2 cases gelatine, 3 tubes cheese, 24,151 pieces marble tile, 168 slabs 36 blocks 42 pieces marble, 360 barrels acid tartaric, 2 cases woollen goods, 15 cases preserves, 16 cases silk goods, 31 bales 3 cases twist and yarn, 266 cases paper, 30 cases liquor, 260 packages styran, 81 cases cochneal, 4 cases conserve fruit, 450 cases vermouth, 25 cases 1 barrel wine, 3 cases candied fruit, 689 bags cummin seed, 2,310 bags fennel seed, 11 cases olive oil, 120 bags tale, 35 cases condensed milk, 1 case art silk goods, 20 cases conserves, 400 bags sulphur, 20 cases candied pills, 4,711 bags almonds, 56 bags M. O. P. shells, 750 baskets 4,631 bags potatoes, 399 bags gum, 1 case cigarettes, 1 box specie, 1,200 crates, 3 cases 435 casks flooring tiles.

S. S. Mooltan from London, Agents P. & O. S. N. Co.—7 boxes specie, 8 boxes bar gold 2 boxes gold coins, 10 cases silk goods, 1 case cordite, 1 case field cartridges, 1 case motor accessories, 1 case raisins, 1 case rug, 3 cases sword.

S. S. Malta from Shanghai, Agents P. & O. S. N. Co.—1,925 cases cassia, 228 cases glass bangles, 3,230 bags sugar, 6 cases aniseed oil, 121 boxes 227 cases preserves, 260 bags green beans, 80 bundles glangai, 25 bags C. seeds, 4 packages motor tyres, 128 bars zinc, 4 bags old brass, 5 cases cassia oil, 25 bales mattress fibre, 99 bags arecanuts, 1,527 bags sesamen seeds, 24 cases silk, 70 cases canned goods, 1,117 cases, 1 box provisions 15 bales matting, 46 bags nutmegs, 18 cases mace, 8 cases canned fruit, 1 case canned meat, 1 case canned corn 2 cases umbrellas, 3 cases paper, 902 bags betelnuts, 150 baskets china roots, 20 bags pepper, 28 bags cubeles, 4 boxes gambier 61 slabs tin, 121 bags dama bater, 1,721 rolls earthenware, 20 bags plumbago, 102 bags sago floor, 10 cases gum, 1,853 cases 3,247 packages 336 chests tea, 8 cases clocks, 7 cases cotton thread, 6 cases umbrella furniture, 85 cases porcelainware, 78 cases glass chimneys, 100 cases enamelware, 88 cases soap, 30 cases camphor, 50 cases cod liver oil, 20 cases pepper mint crystal and oil, 9 cases oil, 10 cases antimonyware, 3 cases medicine, 2 cases crystal, 8 cases glass bottles, 25 cases candles, 181 bundles 133 bales raw silk, 1,032 bags green peas, 270 bags ginger, 14 cases cotton yarn 60 cases cotton goods, 49 cases silk and cotton goods, 29 packages 85 bales 2 box 451 silk goods.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.				
Day of week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.		Dept. on Still		Month	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still	
		h.	m.	ft.	in.		h.	m.	ft.	in.
	Nov					Nov				
TU	9	m	0 19	30	4	9	m	6 10	18	3
			0 5a	27	8			6 10a	13	7
WED	10	m	1 6	30	2	10	m	7 0	18	7
			0 52a	27	8			6 55a	14	3
THUR	11	m	1 54	29	8	11	m	7 56	19	1
			1 44a	26	4			7 43a	15	4
FRI.	12	m	2 45	28	10	12	m	9 2	19	7
			2 44a	25	5			8 37a	16	10
SAT.	13	m	3 43	27	11	13	m	10 25	19	7
			3 54a	24	8			9 42a	18	4
SUN	14	m	4 49	27	1	14	m	11 47	19	3
			5 19a	24	5			11 17a	19	5
MON	15	m	6 0	26	7	15	m	0 52a	18	7
			6 53a	24	9					

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Nov.	Sunrise	Sunset
„ 9 (Tuesday)	„ 6h. 42m.	„ 6h. 3m.
„ 10 (Wednesday)	„ 6h. 43m.	„ 6h. 3m.
„ 11 (Thursday)	„ 6h. 43m.	„ 6h. 3m.
„ 12 (Friday)	„ 6h. 44m.	„ 6h. 2m.
„ 13 (Saturday)	„ 6h. 44m.	„ 6h. 2m.
„ 14 (Sunday)	„ 6h. 45m.	„ 6h. 1m.
„ 15 (Monday)	„ 6h. 45m.	„ 6h. 1m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, 1915 October 23rd. 5h. 45·5m. a.m. Last Quarter. 1915 October 31st 10h. 9·9m. a.m. New Moon 1915 November 7th 1h. 22·9m. p.m., First Quarter, 1915, November 14th 4h. 33·0 a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 9th November 1915 was 30.121 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 8th November, 1915.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.796 inches.
Temperature of Air	82.1 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.9 „
Dew Point	75.9 „
Relative humidity of Air	0.795 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	2.6 „
Maximum temperature of Air	87.3 „
Minimum do. do.	77.4 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SSE.SE.WSW
Movement of Wind do. do.	91 Miles.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(NEWS BUREAU.)
SIMLA, Nov. 9.

The storm in the Arabian Sea has moved away to the west and will not now affect the Indian coast. Local rainfall occurred in Burma and south of the Peninsula but falls have been small.

Increase of rainfall along the Malabar coast is forecasted.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 9th November, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in south Gujarat and the southern half of Kathiawar and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is generally in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess.

General Remarks.—Conditions have become settled in the east Arabian sea and the storm appears to have moveed further out into the sea if it has not already disappeared. Bangalore is the only station reporting rainfall of importance to-day.

A few showers may occur in Malabar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 9th of November, 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall past 24 hours	Rainfall Total 1st June to date	Rainfall Departure 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (7th)	78.8	59.0	75	..	0	—0.11
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (7th)	89.9	72.1	65	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	91.6	56.9	60	..	0	0
Rawalpindi	83.3	44.7	51	..	0	—0.03
Lahore	86.8	50.7	78	..	0	0
Hissar	87.7	52.0	46	..	0	..
Ambala	82.7	48.1	77	..	0	—0.25
Delhi	86.2	60.3	39	..	0	—0.04
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	89	0 57.4	34	..	0	—0.03
Mainpuri	87.2	55.1	52	..	0	—0.11
Jhansi	90.6	55.3	35	..	0	—0.05
Cawnpore	85.8	57.1	62	..	0	—0 28
Allahabad	87.0	55.9	62	..	0	—0.15
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	92.3	55.4	64	..	0	0
Karachi	82	9 66.5	66	..	0	—0 05
Ajmer	88.4	55.3	37	..	0	—0.01
Jaipur	90.0	57.3	24	..	0	—0.01
Kotah	91.6	61.8	41	..	0	0
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	94.2	65.6	35	..	0	0
Dwarka	88.3	71.6	73	..	0	0
Veraval	92.3	77.3	75	..	0	0
Rajkot	87.4	71.8	72	..	0	—0.09
Bhavnagar Para	90.8	76.3	80	..	0	0
Surat	95.5	75.5	86	..	0	—0.04
Ahmedabad	98.7	70.7	31	..	0	0
Deesa	99.8	65.7	32	..	0	—0.01
Neemuch	90.3	59.2	24	..	0	0
Indore	90.3	61.1	59	..	0	—0.07
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	86.5	60.3	75	..	0	—0.18
Saugor	88.5	63.6	40	..	0	—0.10
Hoshangabad	88.6	63.0	61	..	0	—0.15
Khandwa	95.0	66.9	72	..	0	—0.16
Akola	94.4	71.3	70	..	0	—0.22
Amraoti	90.8	71.3	74	..	0	—0.22
Nagpur	90.8	69.8	74	..	0	—0.46
Chanda	89.5	72.0	93	..	0.19	—0.24
Raipur	89.7	68.7	70	..	0	—0.28
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.3	78.2	88	..	0.01	—0.28
Ratnagiri	90.3	74.9	74	..	0.80	—0.47
Mormugao	84	27 4.3	93	..	0.44	—0.07
Karwar	84.6	72.0	90	..	5.94	—0.34
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	93.5	75.3	58	..	..	..
Ahmednagar	86.7	68.5	57	..	0.08	—0.23
Poona	88.4	68.3	87	..	0.33	—0.26
Sholapur	88.8	75.1	83	..	0.58	—0.18
Bijapur	86.2	72.3	83	0.02	0.39	—0.06
Belgaum	80	3 64.7	89	..	0.94	—0.04
Aurangabad	89.4	71.5	72	..	0	—0.16
Nizamabad (Indur.)	86.9	70.7	82	..	0	—0.26
Hyderabad	86.1	71.5	88	..	0.53	—0.38
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	84	9 76.1	88	..	2.59	—0.20
Calicut	85.8	76.1	90	..	0.94	—1.15
Cochin	87.9	76.7	83	0.03	2.44	—1.48
Colombo	85	4 75.5	93	0.01	6.01	—0.60
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	86.8	75.7	91	..	3.39	1.88
Bellary	85.8	72.1	83	0.03	5.02	0.03
Cuddapah	92.8	75.8	82	..	3.85	2.87
Madras	89.1	76.5	82	..	2.07	2.50
Bangalore	81.3	66.4	87	1.00	1.00	—0.69
Coimbatore	89.4	72.3	82	..	0	—1.17
Trichinopoly	94.0	74.3	74	..	0	—1.76
Negapatam	90.3	73.1	77	..	0.10	—5.41

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Secret Remedies	0 12
More Secret Remedies	0 12
Pears' Cyclopoedia	0 12
Marriage and Disease	0 8
Hints on Reproductive Organs	0 8
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Perfect Womanhood	0 8
Private Words for Man	0 8
Private Words for Women	0 8
Every Wife's Guide	0 12
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COMMERCIAL.

DEFECTS IN INDIAN INDUSTRIALISM.

It is a satisfactory sign of the times that the problem of industrial expansion continues to attract attention in India and, in some directions, to induce leaders of public opinion to attempt to formulate plans for its solution. Unfortunately, however, the majority of those who are interested in the subject are content to talk, or to write, and we venture to say that no country in the world has been more seriously retarded by these two propensities than India. As has been repeatedly pointed out in these columns, the peoples of India hand over to overseas producers every year millions of pounds which might and ought to be retained in the country. In almost every branch of industry which could be mentioned it is the same—the Indian is content to purchase what he could extract from a kindly endowed soil or manufacture from indigenous raw material with indigenous labour, under the supervision of European experts to begin with and probably without their assistance later on.

The probable reason for this very grave defect is the great lack of self-reliance, or energy—which are sometimes confused—and too much reliance upon that much-burdened and excessively abused institution, the Government. It should be understood at once that it is not the function of the Government to make industries. They should assist, and they have always been prepared to assist, in the development of the industrial resources of the country. If any proofs are needed to support such a statement there are the records of half-a-dozen great departments and the devotion of scores of officers to furnish them. Experimental enterprises, costly and complicated, have been undertaken with a view not only to show the great natural resources of India, but also to demonstrate how those resources may be utilised and developed. The result has been disappointing to a degree, and with one or two notable exceptions, after years of strenuous and unstinted effort, the Government have been left with the disquieting knowledge that the great bulk of their work has been done in vain.

THE PENALTY OF APATHY.

The result of many years of apathy and neglect is now being demonstrated. Germany and Austria have—temporarily and for a considerable time to come at any rate—disappeared from the Indian markets. It is true, no doubt, that when the war broke out fifteen months ago Indian merchants in the bazaars held large stocks of merchandise in which those enemy countries had so successfully, specialised; but the stocks did not, and could not, last for ever, and successors to the Germans and Austrians had to be found. In the trade situation which followed India was left to grovel in the dust. She was unprepared to face the demand of her own people, and Java, Japan, Italy and the United States, which already had made serious bids for entrance into Indian markets, were on the spot ready to make good the serious gaps left by our enemies. To quote one recent writer on this subject:—

Within two months after the first declaration of war in Europe the Government of the United States of America had a mission touring in India to report on the immediate possibilities of American trade with India.

Take the case of Java for a further example. That country, at the moment, stands supreme as the successful exponent of the production of cane sugar, says Mr. C. A. Barber, whose masterly contribution to the "Agricultural Journal of India" we referred to three weeks ago. This competent authority tells us that "there are vast areas in Southern India where sugar cane of high quality can be grown successfully," but side by side with this established fact we have a statement made in the Imperial Council only a few weeks ago by the Member for Commerce and Industry which almost justifies despair. An Indian member submitted to the Government a question as to the desirability of Government assistance for the Indian sugar industry. In reply, Sir William Clark made a long statement setting forth in detail the great and costly efforts which the Government have made, with this object in view, in every suitable district in the country. It was pointed out to Mr. Barber that the success achieved in Java was due to "complete Government control in favour of the manufacturer, and thorough chemical and botanical supervision in the fields and factories," and it was suggested that the Government of India should do likewise. "In the absence of any desire on the part of the people to do this" (to grow cane) "is there anyone who would advocate the introduction of the Java system of Government control?" That was Mr. Barber's reply, and we imagine that he still awaits an answer to his question.

THE LESSON OF JAPAN.

Another and even more striking case in point is Japan. We are told that in various textile manufactures, in glassware, in matches, in pottery and a dozen other "small" lines, Japan has increased her sales in India enormously. She has threatened very seriously the hold which Bombay once had on the China market for cotton yarn, and her merchants have flooded the Bombay market with samples of a new long-cloth which, it is stated on the soundest authority, will make a serious inroad on the trade of our mills in Bombay. The secret of the success of the Japanese is their readiness to adapt themselves to new conditions, their capacity for devotion to duty and for self-sacrifice. Half a century ago Japan, as we know her to-day, was simply non-existent. She had no real industries outside crudely equipped cottage factories, her people were warring among themselves, struggling for a national life

In those far-off days they were able only to discern their ideal in a dim and uncertain future. But they have got there, and have used their newly-born nationality to such purpose that they have become as great in industry as they have become important in the world's politics.

The other day the members of the Bombay Indian Chamber of Commerce met the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, when the industrial and commercial position of India appears to have been discussed. We are told that the merchants pointed out that "with the cessation of German and Austrian unfair competition there was every reason to expect that Indian capital and Indian labour would easily be able to capture the enormous trade in such lucrative lines as glass and glassware, aniline and alizarine dyes, matches, chemical products, sugar and many other commodities generally used by the countless millions of India—provided only that the Imperial Government would give the Indian investor some hope that, after the conclusion of peace, these nascent industries should not be handed over once more to the tender mercies of those Protectionists, commercial countries like Japan and Java and the United States, who are always able by screwing up their tariffs and increasing their subsidies to a sufficient degree, instantly to destroy all competition in a helpless Free Trade country." In a word—"Allow India to impose a protective tariff, and India will immediately set herself grimly and earnestly to the task of cancelling for herself all the penalties and disabilities which long years of neglect and prejudice have entailed upon her."

We have no intention of undertaking the rôle of prophet—Free Trade may, or may not, be doomed. Nor do we propose to enter now upon any discussion of the much-debated question as to whether Indian industries should be protected or allowed to develop along the lines which have been followed in the mother country. What we prefer to do is to suggest that before any question of protection and tariff can usefully be discussed it will be well to find the industries which need to be protected, and to develop those which, though established, are retarded by lack of capital and enterprise.—"The Indiaman."

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegrams)

Liverpool, Nov. 8th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	10,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,000
" Sales of East Indian	..	100
" Imports	..	Nil.
Mid. Americans	..	6.83—8d.
Egyptian F.G.F. . ..	..	9.45—5d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time). ..	Jan.	11.71—13
	Mar.	11.94—10
New York Official noon call	Jan.	11.66—23
	Mar.	11.89—21
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	Jan.	11.62—12
	Mar.	11.85—12

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 8th.

Estimated Sales..	10,000
Total Imports	Nil.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

Months.	To-day's opening price.
Nov.	6.65
Nov.-Dec.	6.65
Dec.-Jan.	6.64
Jan.-Feb.	6.64
Feb.-Mar.	6.64
Mar.-Apl.	6.63
April-May	6.63
May-June	6.63
June-July	6.60
July-Aug.	6.58—8
Aug.-Sept.	6.45—8
Sept.-Oct.	6.35—7
Oct.-Nov.	6.31—7

CLOSING RATES.

Liverpool, Nov. 8th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	Decline on previous close.
Nov.	6.73	1
Nov.-Dec.	6.72	2
Dec.-Jan.	6.72	1
Jan.-Feb.	6.71	2
Feb.-March	6.70	3
March-April	6.69	3
April-May	6.68	4
May-June	6.68	4
June-July	6.65	4
July-Aug.	6.62	4
Aug.-Sept.	6.50	3
Sept.-Oct.	6.39	3
Oct.-Nov.	6.35	3

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov 8th.

M.G. Bengal Good ..	4.75
" " Fully Good ..	4.90
" " Fine	5.05
M.G. No. 1 Oomra Good ..	5.20
" " " Fine ..	5.50
" Broach Good	6.15
" " Fully Good ..	6.30
" " Fine	6.45
" Scinde Good	4.70
" " Fully Good ..	4.85
" " Fine	5.00

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 8th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	33,000
" Exports to Great Britain	19,000
" " to Continent	20,000
Futures at New York Jan. ..	..11.54—3
Futures at New York Mar. ..	..11.75—5
Spot Cotton at New York ..	..11.60—5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	11.37 unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans Jan. ..	..11.40—6
Futures at New Orleans Mar. ..	..11.65—6
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	.. 7⅛
Demand Bills	.. 4.64.75
Silver Commercial Bars . ..	.. 50½

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 8th.

Bar Silver Spot..	24 7/16+1/16

Closing Tone of Silver :—Advanced on Indian buying.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. ..	4⅞
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	5
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5⅜
" " " " 6 " ..	5¼
Interest day to day loans	3¾
" 7 day market loans	4½

Unchanged.

The sum of £150,000 has been earmarked.

Exchange on London at Paris Francs ..27.75

WAR LOANS.

London, Nov. 8th.

3½ % 1925—1928..	£90 7/32
4½ % 1925—1945..	£96 5/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET.

London, Nov. 8th.

WHEAT.

There are no sellers for Indian Wheat.

Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom 1,550,000

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rates are nominal.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

Rates are nominal.

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Nov.-Dec. Buyers .. 44/9

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Pure Basis Nov.-Dec. Sellers 63/6

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416lbs. ex-Ship 3% Nov.-Dec. 57/6

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Resale Paid. 64/6

Toria Rapeseed :—nominal.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Nov.-Dec. Buyers 59/3

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton.) Nov.-Dec. Hull £10/1/3

METALS.

English best Selected Copper.. ..	£89½
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£73¼
Copper Braziers	£101
Yellow Metal	11½
Hard Spelter	56
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14×20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool ..	£18/10
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie	4/6/0

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Nov.-Dec. Sellers.	2/6⅝
Ceylon Rubber November	2/7¼

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Nov.-Dec.	19/4½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Nov.-Dec.	19/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Nov.-Dec.	20/10½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Nov.-Dec.	21
Calcutta Linseed Nov.-Dec. Sellers ..	63/3

BOMBAY MARKETS

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Nov. 9.

The Market to-day opened easy with G. Broach quoted at Rs. 272½ and at one time looked like going easier on lower advices from America, but on speculative buying steadied Rs. 2/3.

Only a small business is reported shippers being disinclined to do anything at higher rates.

We quote:—

G. Broach April 275½.

F. G. Bengal January 216/7.

F. K/Akola January 246/7.

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.		Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach	.. ..	..	..	275	Apr. 1916
M. G. Bengals	.. ..	226/7	215	..	Jan. 1916
"	.. ..	224	..	..	Nov. 1915.
M. G. Sind Punjab	.. ..	216/7	..	..	Jan. 1916
M. G. Khandesh	.. ..	234	..	..	"
M. G. Mathia	.. ..	..	..	..	"
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat		263/4	..	..	Jan. 1916
M. G. Nagpore	.. ..	261	..	..	"
M. G Akola Khgm.	..	246	..	..	"
M. G. Yeotmal	.. ..	..	..	..	"
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgam		..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawatee	..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Westerns	.. ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals	.. ..	225	..	..	Dec. 1915.
H. G. Bhagalkote	..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapore	.. ..	..	..	..	..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, November, 9th 1915. 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super Fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery
Bengals (H.G.)	..	204	194	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Bengals (M.G.)	..	233	223		Ready new crop.
	225	213	201		Ready old crop.
	..	227	217½		..1/25 Jan. 16.
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	207	195		Ready new crop.
	..	221	211		Ready old crop.
	..	219	207		..1/25 Jan. 16.
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	235	224		Ready new crop.
	..	217	207		Ready old crop.
	..	235	223		..1/25 Jan. 16.
Oomra M.G. (Fair Staple)	..	235	225		.. Ready
	..	248	240		..1/25 Jan '16
Akola-Khgm. Karanja (M.G.)	..	237	227	..	do.
	..	250	242	..	do.
Oomawatee descriptions(M.G.)	..	240	230	..	do.
	..	253	245	..	do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum(M.G	..	244	234	..	do.
	..	257	249	..	do.
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	248	238	..	do.
	..	261	253	..	do.
Nagpore Kamptl(M.G.)	..	250	240	..	do.
	..	263	255	..	do
Wardha H'ghat. (M.G.)	..	255	245	235	do
	..	284/5	..	276¼	1/25 Ap. '16
Broach (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	
Mathia (M.G.)	..	209	197	..	do.
	..	..	..	..	
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	235	do
	..	..	..	..	
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	255	do.
	..	..	..	..	
Westerns (M.G.) (H.G.)	..	..	..	240	do.
	..	..	..	230	do.
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	255	do.
	..	..	..	..	

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Jaitha Terms," i.e.' inclusive of 8 annas per bale of Muccadum allowance.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 48 hours up till 6 p.m. on 8th November, 1915.—

Cotton ..	4,779 Bales.
Wheat ..	17,086 cwts.
Linseed ..	835 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed ..	2,199 "
Ginjellyseed ..	590 "
Poppyseed ..	1 "
Groundnuts ..	371 "
Castorseed	2,764 "
Rice ..	1,515 "
Myrambollams ..	198 "
Cottonseed ..	1,198 "
Mowraseed ..	132 "
Gram ..	7,798 "
Joowar ..	2,206 "
Maize ..	20 "
Barley ..	16,716 "

It Goes Down Easily.—Not pills. They stick in your throat. Kasagra, the liquid laxative and constipation cure, tastes so good that you want more. But a small dose does the work. D 2

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Nov. 9th 4 p.m.

	Bazaar Terms.	Rail Delivery.
Ready.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	47 0 0	6 15 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	46 0 0	6 14 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla.	45 0 0	6 13 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi.	7 2 0	7 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	7 1 0	7 6 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore.	8 1 0	8 7 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	8 2 0	8 8 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	7 12 0	8 2 0
Teelseed, White 85-15..	43 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	42 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	41 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black	38 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White ..	7 15 0	8 6 0
Groundnuts	34 0 0	....
Mowraseed	3 12 0	4 2 0
Forward.	Rs.	a. p.
Wheat April-May. ..	6	13 9
Linseed May	9	4 6
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	43	0 0
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	42	0 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	41	0 0

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready ..	1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d.
D. D. Mail ..	1s. 4 1-32d.
T. T. Forward ..	1s. 4 1-32d. Dec.
Banks' Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. Do Forward ..	1s. 4 11-32d. Nov.
Do. 6 m.s Read ..	1s. 4 9-16d.
Francs 3 m-s do ..	190½ Nominal
60 d-s Hongkong ..	135½
Do. Shanghai ..	176½
60 d-s Yokohama ..	154½

BULLION

	Rs.
English Bar Gold ..	25-2-0
Australian Do. ..	25-6-0
Bombay Do ..	24-5-0
English Shield Sovereigns ..	15-14-6
English Dragons ..	15-2-0
Silver ex-duty Ready ..	62-4-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Nov. 9.

After the Dewali holidays the Cotton Mill Share Market opened firm to-day and business on an extensive scale was booked during the course of the day. Save in certain shares there was a rising tendency noticeable in almost all shares. Tata Iron and Steel shares maintained a steady tone. Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary shares which advanced by leaps and bounds during the course of the last week kept in good demand to-day and after touching Rs. 232½ they closed at Rs. 230.

In Mill shares for December delivery Davids declined to Rs. 510 after having advanced to Rs. 515 in the morning.

Standards improved to Rs. 940, Madhavji to Rs. 1,095, Centrals to Rs. 1,907½, Swadeshi to Rs. 1,442½ and Fazulbhai to Rs. 395.

Currimbhai moved up to Rs. 217½, Indore-Malwas to Rs. 207½, and New Great Easterns to Rs. 290.

Colaba Land Mill shares remained unchanged at Rs. 1,320.

Kasturchands jumped to Rs. 625.

Edward Sassoons declined to Rs. 215.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares changed hands at Rs. 917½.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares kept stationary at Rs. 202.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 109 and Deferred at Rs. 216.

Bombay Electric Tram Preference shares changed hands at Rs. 162.

Central Provinces Railway shares kept in demand at Rs. 116.

Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary shares opened at Rs. 225 but closed at Rs. 230 (buyers).

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 87.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 99¼ (long-dated.).

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight. 13

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.,

Oculists, Scientific Refractionists and Manufacturing Opticians.

MANUFACTURERS and SUPPLIERS OF THE PATENTED

the invisible bi-focal "KRYPTOK" one-piece lens

and all kinds of lenses from pebbles, and from best quality crown glass, also tinted lenses, smoke, uphos, amber, blue, etc.,

TORIC LENSES MADE TO ANY PRESCRIPTION.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR.

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST, with 26 years experience in sight testing retinoscopically. Holds exceptional testimonials from the most eminent and enlightened citizens of Bombay and the Presidency.

SERVICES OF A RESIDENT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON FREE.

No. (7) 379. Hornby Row, BOMBAY.

opp. Govt. Telegraph office, FORT.

A WORD TO THE WISE

DON'T PAY FOR ANOTHER MAN'S CLOTHES!

You pay more for your Clothes at a Credit House because that house must have a margin of extra profit to pay for the clothes of the man who runs a long bill! Our prices are on a cash basis and you get the full value.

TAILORED SUITS FOR AFTERNOON WEAR.

NOTHING SMARTER THAN A NAVY BLUE SUIT.

THE "RUPERT" SUIT.

Medium weight diagonal Serge, Indigo dye, fast color, recommended for hill wear.

Price, Rs. 59-8.

THE "REX" SUIT

Is made out of heavy weight diagonal Serge, of superior finish and texture, indigo dye. An ideal Suit for hill or home wear.

Price, Rs. 63-8.

NAVY SERGE SUITS IN DEPENDABLE FAST DYE MATERIALS.

THE "RAMSGATE" SUIT.

This is a light Navy Serge, which is extremely fine and smooth, and makes up into a decent Suit. Price Rs. 47-8 the Suit.

THE "ROLLAND" SUIT.

This is made from a very light weight Navy Blue Serge, well known for its fast dye. Well cut and well tailored in every detail.

Price, Rs. 55-8.

TAILORED SUITS IN CHINA SILK & TUSSORE.

THE "MOFUSSIL" SUIT.

Made from hard wearing Union Duck in a serviceable drab shade. Cut and finished in our best style. Suit (Coat, Vest and Trousers.)

Price. Rs. 13-8.

THE "KEEPCOOL" SUIT.

A smart Tussorette, medium colour, extra thin, fine rib. A suit with a style of its own. Suit (Coat, Vest and Trousers.)

Price Rs. 15-8.

THE "MONARCH" SUIT.

A new quality Tussorette, found to be rare hard wearing material. Suit, (Coat, Vest and Trousers)

Price Rs. 15-8.

THE "GYMKHANA" SUIT.

Specially finished Tussorette, like silk in appearance, rich, medium shade. Suit, (Coat, Vest and Trousers.)

Price Rs. 19-12.

CHEFOO SILK SUITS.

These suits are made expressly for us in Chefoo and we guarantee every thread, every inch, every yard, pure silk. The wear is excellent and they stand washing equally well.

Quality A.

Heavy weight ribbed silk, cut and tailored to perfection.

Price, suit complete, Rs. 43-8.

Quality B.

Light weight fine silk, cut and tailored as good as the A quality. Delightfully light and cool.

Price, suit complete, Rs. 33-8.

TAILORED SUITS FOR OFFICE WEAR.

THE "MINERVA" RANGE.

This is a very useful range of Cashmere, Tweeds and Flannels, in everyday shades, and are very attractive. The predominant colors are light and dark greys. Cut, style and finish to perfection.

Rs. 51-8 per suit.

THE "MORSE" RANGE.

This is our best quality Hopsack effect Tweed in fine pincheck designs.

Rs. 57-8.

THE "MURPHY" RANGE.

Here is a splendid selection of light weight Flannels in assorted shades of greys only, with narrow or broad stripes. This would make into a splendid office suit.

Rs. 27-8 per suit.

THE "MUNRO" RANGE

Comprises a very neat selection of Flannels and Tweeds in smart stripes. Colors, grey and brown. The weight of the cloth is very light, yet sits quite well. Send for a sample of this suiting.

Rs. 39-8 per suit.

Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co Ltd

The Arcade BOMBAY

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Special General Meeting of Members of Bombay Presidency Association, to record sense of loss sustained by death of Sir P. M. Mehta, Apollo Bunder, Fort, 5.15 p.m. (B.T.)

Special meeting of Bombay Municipal Corporation to express sorrow at the death of Sir P. M. Mehta at 3-39 p.m. (S.T.)

THURSDAY, Nov. 11.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, ordinary Monthly Meeting, 3.39 p.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 13.

P. & O. s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind, with English Mails due at 7 a.m.

Municipal Standing Committee meeting, 3.9 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 Cinema; 9-30 Bandmann Gaiety Co.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

Corps Orders by Captain H. R. Sowerby, B.V.A., Commanding,

COLABA, Nov. 9.

No. 948. Duties.—Duties for the ensuing week commencing 7th November 1915.—Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Coy. Sgt. Spilling A.A. Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Coy. Sgt. Binks, H.T.

No. 949. Parades.—There will be a compulsory parade for all ranks at the Old Headquarters, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, for Nos. 1 and 2 Companies, on Thursday next the 11th inst., at 7 a.m. officers to wear swords, N. C.'s and Men, Rifles, Bayonets, Belts and Slings.

Rifles and Equipment will be issued between the hours of 10-0 a.m. and 4-0 p.m. on 10th instant at Colaba.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6.

March.—L'Entente Cordiale	Allier
Overture.—Flotte Bursche	Suppe
Valse.—Gold and Silver	Lehar
Selection.—H. M. S. Pinafore	Sullivan
Standchen.—(Op. 264—)	Czibulka
Melodies from.—The Quaker Girl.	Monckton
Intermezzo.—Anona	Grey

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. A. C. Owen V.D. and officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Esplanade Band Stand this evening, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

March.—Gaily thro' the World	Macbeth
Overture.—L'Espoire de L'Alsace	Bouillon
Valse.—A Thousand Kisses	Joyce
Reminiscences of Wales	Godfrey.
Intermezzo.—Aeriel	Hume.
Barn Dance.—De Gorn Coon	Bidgood
Selection (Nautical)—A Life on the Ocean.	Binding
Two Step.—The Wedding Glide	Hirsch

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Kaisar-i-Hind with the English mails of the 29th ultimo, is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m. on Saturday next.

THE DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.

The management of the above institution gave a treat to the boys on the evening of Monday last. The boys underwent several drill and gymnastic exercises and played a cricket match. They recited many songs containing prayers to the Almighty for the success of British Arms. Sweets were then distributed and the boys then sang the National Anthem and gave three cheers to the Royal Family, Lord and Lady Willingdon, and the donors of the treat.

DIVALI GATHERING OF MILLHANDS.

A gathering of millhands was held on last Sunday morning at Panthaki's gardens, Naigam, under the auspices of the Kamgar Hitawardhak Sabha. Over a thousand millhands and quarry labourers took part in the gathering. The programme consisted of atheletic sports, wrestling matches, "chadiputta," "malkhamb" and tug of war, in which a large number of millhands from the neighbouring "talimkhanas" took part. Messrs. V. A. Dabholkar, K. A. Kelusker, S. V. Patil, H. A. Talcherker and the Secretary Mr. Bole addressed the meeting.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Two attacks (Middle and Lower Colaba and Sewri) and two deaths (Middle and Lower Colaba and Sion) from plague occurred in Bombay on Monday. One attack and one death from small-pox also occurred during the day, but cholera cases were absent. The total mortality from all causes was 62, as compared with 59 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 81 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2672, out of which 10 were found to be plague stricken.

REWARDS FOR APPREHENDING DESERTERS FROM THE ARMY.

Under paragraph 1014 of Army Regulations, India, Volume I, any person who apprehends a combatant of the Indian Army, a sub-assistant surgeon, a transport follower or reservist while a deserter, except in the case of voluntary surrender, receives a reward of Rs. 5. In modification of these orders the Government of India have now decided that during the period of the war and subject to further consideration thereafter if necessary, the reward admissible for the apprehension of a deserter shall be increased as follows:—

(a) To Rs 20 in the case of combatants (including reservists) of the Indian Army, and sub-assistant surgeons of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department.

(b) To Rs. 10 in the case of transport personnel, men of the Army Bearer and Army Hospital Corps, and all followers.

S. A. INDIANS' PASSIVE RESISTANCE FUND.

MR. GANDHI'S STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

In forwarding an account of the income and expenditure up to 31st January, 1915, in connection with the Passive Resistance Movement in South Africa, Mr. Gandhi writes to Mr. J. B. Petit, Honorary Treasurer of the above Fund, as follows:—

Publication of the account has been delayed beyond my desire and expectation. It was Mr. Gokhale's intention that the accounts should be published along with a statement about the disposal of the balance in hand. As he was the prime mover in India and remained in closest touch with the movement to the end, I never did anything without consultation with him and through him with your Committee. It was his intention that before the accounts were finally published I should confer with your Committee. The cruel hand of death having removed him from us, the matter of publication has been further delayed, and it is only now that it has become possible to submit the accounts to the public.

The income includes not only monies received through you, but it includes also those received from Madras, Rangoon, London, and various parts of Africa, Passive Resistance School etc. Thus of the £27,324 £8,424 were monies other than those received through you.

As to expenditure there are some items which require explanation. Relief which takes up nearly £3,000 means assistance given to passive resisters or their families and it is a recurring item. There are widows of passive resisters who died during the struggle without leaving anything for those left behind them. There are children of passive resisters and passive resisters themselves who require support. For these disbursements will still have to be made. Farm up-keep and improvement mean expense in connection with Phoenix Settlement which became the Passive Resistance Farm after the transference to Phoenix of passive resisters from Tolstoy Farm belong to Mr. Kallenbach. Phoenix Settlement consists of 100 acres of land originally bought by me for locating the printing works of "Indian Opinion." Though the legal title vested in me for some years, I never made personal use of the property. During the struggle however, I divested myself of the legal title, and it is now held by trustees for public purposes defined in a registered trust deed. The journal has never been and can never become an entirely self-supporting proposition. The English portion of it is mainly of an educative character for the European public amongst whom it is distributed gratis. It was a powerful weapon in the armoury of passive resistance and continues the only recorder of accurately sifted facts about our countrymen in South Africa and of the passive resistance movement. It is in no sense a commercial enterprise. It is to this settlement that assistance has been given to the extent mentioned in the account.

The bulk of the unexpended balance viz. Rs. 2,15,000 has been cabled to me from Durban. In my opinion the saving of such a large sum show that utmost economy has been used in handling the funds.

It is perhaps necessary at this stage to give in its briefest outline an account of the struggle to the maintainance of which the mother country contributed so generously.

Whilst the actual courting of imprisonment has ceased, the struggle itself has by no means ended. In its last stages nearly 25,000 Indians actively participated in it, that is one sixth of the total Indian population in South Africa. The balance of the community practically with but few exceptions supported the struggle whether by contributions in cash or in kind or by holding meetings etc. It began in the Transvaal with the passing of the now famous Asiatic Registration Bill in the year 1906, but as year after year the struggle rolled on with temporary settlements it included many other things besides the Asiatic Registration Act and covered the whole of South Africa. At the time of the settlement the points in passive resistance were as follows:—

I. Repeal of the Asiatic Act.
II. Removal of the Racial or Colour disqualification as to immigration from the Union legislation.
III. Removal of the legal disabilities of Indian wives.
IV. Removal of the Annual Poll Tax of £3 which was payable by ex-indentured Indians, their wives and grown up children.
V. Just administration of existing laws, with due regard to vested rights.

All these points are covered by the settlement of the last year which I consider to be a complete vindication of passive resistance; and I venture to state that if more has not been gained, more was not—could not be—asked for as an item in passive resistance. For, a passive resister has to frame his minimum as well as his maximum and he dare not ask for more nor can he be satisfied with less.

But I do not wish to be understood to mean that nothing further remains to be done in South Africa, or that everything has been gained. We have only fought for removal of legal disabilities as to immigration but administratively we have taken note of existing conditions and prejudices. We fought to keep the theory of the British Constitution intact so that practice may some day approach the theory as near as possible. There are still certain laws in South Africa, for instance, the law of 1885, Trade Licenses Laws of The Cape and Natal which continue to cause worry. Administration of the Immigration Law is not all it should be. For these however passive resistance is not applied, and is at present inapplicable, its application being confined to grievances which are generally felt in a community and are known to hurt its self-respect or conscience. Any of the grievances referred to by me may any day advance to that stage. Till then only the ordinary remedies of petition, etc., can be and are at present being adopted. Letters received from South Africa show that difficulties are being experienced in some cases acutely by our countrymen and if not much has been heard of them in India just now it is because of the extraordinary self-restraint of our countrymen in South Africa during the crisis that has overtaken the Empire.

This struggle has defined principles and removed disabilities which were in the shape of a national insult. The larger question of the treatment of British Indians who come from outside can be dealt with here. For the question of the local disabilities still unredressed, your Committee will have to exercise a ceaseless watch and assist as heretofore the efforts of our countrymen in South Africa.

I feel that I ought to place on record my strong conviction based upon close personal observation extending over a period of over twenty years that the system of indentured emigration is an evil which cannot be mended but can only be ended. No matter how humane the employers may be, it does not lend itself to the moral well-being of the men affected by it. I therefore feel that your Committee should lose no time in approaching the Government of India with a view to securing the entire abolition of the system for every part of the Empire.

Before closing I am bound to mention that the struggle would not have ended so soon or even as satisfactorily as it did but for the generous support rendered by the motherland under the leadership of the great and saintly patriot whose death we all mourn, and but for the very sympathetic and firm attitude taken by the noble man who at present occupies the Vicergal Chair.

I am,
Yours faithfully,
M. K. GANDHI.

Ahmedabad, October 31, 1915.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS UP TO 31ST JANUARY, 1915.

Income.	£. s. d.
Funds acknowledged in I. O. ...	1054 17 6
Bombay ...	18801 6 8
Madras ...	4035 0 0
Rangoon ...	2136 0 6
Nairobi ...	150 0 0
Zanzibar ...	33 6 8
London ...	386 11 10
From School fees Refund ...	491 10 7
Goods sold ...	67 13 10
Johannesburg ...	64 17 0
Durban Office Refund ...	1 1 0
Travelling Refund ...	1 15 0
	27324 0 7

Expenditure.	£. s. d.
Debit Balance 6th April 1912 as per statement rendered to Mr. Ratan Tata ...	43 1 3
Relief ...	2868 10 1
Legal expenses ...	235 2 9
Telegrams and Cables ...	705 15 10
Bank Commission ...	117 4 6
Printing and Stationary ...	169 15 0
Travelling ...	2258 19 3
Johannesburg Office ...	1070 15 7
Medical expenses ...	92 9 10
Stamps ...	20 19 3
Railage and Cartage ...	118 12 7
Maritzburg Committee ...	125 0 0
Farm-up-keep and Improvements ...	976 19 2
Newspapers ...	94 19 0
Reporting Commission Sittings ...	183 10 0
Durban Office ...	1068 11 2
Commissariat ...	540 16 11
Funeral expenses Passive Resisters ...	67 0 8
Salaries ...	197 15 6
London Deputation ...	400 0 0
London Committee ...	240 5 6
Sundries ...	4 13 0
Grand Total ...	11600 16 10
Balance in hand ...	15723 3 9
	27324 0 7

THE ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The "Times of India" to-day publishes the Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed's reply to Mr. Wazir Hassan. It is no wonder that the Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Moslem League should throw in his lot with his official colleagues. To repudiate that the opposition is due to "the fear of displeasing the officials" he trumpets the display at the Anjuman on the question of Return Tickets to the Hajis. What our self-styled leaders do they were by *duty bound;* there shuld be no *ostentatious* show of laying the Moslem community under an *obligation.* The Hon. writer in support of his argument further writes that His Highness, the Aga Khan is the only Indian statesman in touch on the spot with responsible Ministers of the Crown. His Highness, therefore, cannot be said to represent the real wishes and sentiments of the Indians, much less the Bombay Moslem public from such a distance.

A message is alleged to have been sent to the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta by His Highness, expressing his opinion against the Congress movement this year. The Congress leaders did not fall in with the views of His Highness. The Congress sessions will be held this Christmas in Bombay. Let the attitude of the League leaders be marked with the same independent action.

The Hon writer seems to hold that, because an error was committed last year in not holding a session of the League, people should blindly adhere to their mistakes, and should not mend matters when their eyes have been opened by calmer and maturer consideration. Such is war logic. Such an argument, however, would have impressed the listening congregation to the sermons of a Moulvi.—Yours, etc.,

COMMONER.

TREATMENT OF A DEFENDANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I challenged the right of a Bombay hospital to claim certain charges from me, under circumstances which it is not necessary to refer to, because I was aware that the information would be elicited in Court, as to whether the plaintiff was a responsible body, which could be sued in a court of law, if a patient happened to have a claim or grievance which might arise through incompetency or negligence. I duly received a summons to appear at the Small Cause Court at 11-30 a.m. on a specified date. I did so. And my case was called on for hearing at 12-30 p.m. The plaintiff was not present either in person, nor was he represented by counsel of any kind. His name was shouted up and down the corridors without any response forthcoming. Whereupon the judge remarked to me, "Oh! someone is sure to come later on, you must wait a little." I protested against this arbitrary procedure and informed the judge, that I could not wait and that I was entitled to have the case dismissed, owing to the plaintiff's default. His Honour at once snapped back, that if I left the Court he would give judgment against me. Now in the first place I would ask, whether this judge had any authority by *law* to act in this manner,—obviously by commonsense and equity he had not; secondly, how could the judge be assured that the plaintiff would put in an appearance "later on," if at all, unless he had come to an understanding with the plaintiff or his representative, to which I was not a party? Out of respect to the Court I waited. A pleader put in an appearance about a quarter of an hour later but he had been so imperfectly instructed, his Honour granted him a week's postponement to furnish up authorities to establish his right to make the claim. The sequel is, that in the interval I fell ill and was confined to bed, from whence I addressed a letter to the judge, explaining the nature of my ailment, and asking for the privilege of a postponement, which I considered, under the circumstances, I had more right to than the plaintiff had at the previous hearing. I was informed that the judge read my letter out in open Court, and on the plaintiff's pleader representing that I had admitted the claim, the judge without further ado promptly gave judgment against me with costs. I have cited the facts precisely as they occurred, as a specimen of the treatment which a poor man may be subjected to, who is not in a position to pay for legal assistance, in the Bombay Court of Small Causes.—Yours, etc.,

IMPECUNIOUS.

EMIGRANTS TO BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

A telegram has been received by the Government of India from the Governor of British East Africa informing that in future no passenger will be allowed to land at the Protectorate ports unless provided with passport issued by recognised authority. Intending emigrants are, therefore, warned of risks they run in proceeding to the Protectorate without furnishing themselves with passports.

BENARES CONSPIRACY CASE.

RASHBEHARI'S ACTIVITIES.

BENARES, Nov. 9.

To-day the Special Tribunal proceeded with the hearing of the Benares Conspiracy Case.

Babu Narendranath Roy, vakil, High Court, appointed by the District Magistrate of Benares, appeared for seven undefended accused. Mr. Roy was also asked by the president to represent the accused Damodar Sarup who was still undefended pending official appointment by the District Magistrate.

Bibhuti Bushan, the first approver, proceeded with his deposition:—Khoka was at Srinagar when I was arrested. He had been there for two years before the split took place. When I joined the club there were already two parties in existence: Sachindra's party and Khoka's party. When the split occurred members of Khoka's party resigned from the Club. Amulya Gopal Mukerjee was a leading member of Khoka's party and acted as a post office. After Sachindra had formed an extreme party, seditious literature such as the "Liberty" leaflets and "Swadhin Bharat" were distributed. After Sachindra's split we did not rejoin the original club. We had no special name for Sochin's party. Kalipado distributed leaflets and "Swadhin Bharat" in the Central Hindu College and Sochin in the Hewett Kshattriya School, Annada pasted them on walls. Of the absconders Priyanath distributed them in the Bengalitola School and Narendranath pasted on the walls. Nalini also went to the Harischandra School and gave the leaflets to a peon of the school telling him they were advertisements of medicines and should be distributed among students. Before my arrest I had seen these five leaflets with many members of our party. About 200 of these were brought by Sachindra from Calcutta for distribution. Sachindra used to go to Calcutta. After he formed connection with the anarchists of Bengal he told us that he had made connection with one Sasonkamshan Hazra. I met Rashbehari in the winter of 1913-14. Narendranath asked me to visit Rashbehari Bose in a garden near the Central Hindu College. When I went there I found there Nalini, Kalipado, Priyanath and Sachindra sitting with a fat Bengali whose name I was afterwards told by Sachindra Bose. Rashbehari put to me the following questions:—"Are you married? Do you understand work? Are you prepared to go to jail?" He put to me other similar questions. I said I was prepared. After some time Rashbehari came to Benares again to live here. I saw him in Benares in February, 1914, when he was living behind the Jogeshwar press in Misserpokhra at a house hired for him by Narendra. Ashutoshri was staying with Rashbehari. Rashbehari was sometimes called Narendranath Ghose and sometimes Surendranath Ghose. He also passed by the names of Narendranath Sen and Surendranath Dutt.

BOMB EXPLOSION.

Rashbehari lived in that house for eight or nine months. In Rashbehari's house I saw bombs, revolvers, gun cotton, cartridges and solutions of carbon bisulphide and phosphorus. They were brought by Sachindra. He explained to us that the solutions were to be used for bombcaps. One Sunday Rashbehari called a meeting which I and others attended and showed us bombs, revolvers etc., explained to us how to use the weapons and fit together bombs. Bombs and cartridges were later on taken to Baburam's house. Baburam belongs to Meerut. He was introduced to me by Rashbehari. I came to know Manilal after I joined the Young Men's Association. After the formation of Sachin's party we used to go to the Ganges in rowing parties where Sachindra used to teach us river dacoities as they are practiced in Bengal. The boat we used belonged to the Sevak Samity. Rashbehari wrote an article on "Repeal of the Arms Act" in the "Amritsa Bazar Patrika." It was copied out by Nalini. I had copied one of Rashbehari's articles on the grievances of Mohamadans. It was also published in the "Patrika. Rashbehari also wrote an article about Arjunlal Sethi (who is in custody in Jeypore and whose name was mentioned in the Arrah temple murder case). Ashutosh used to cook for Rashbehari. In October 1914, the "Liberty" leaflets and "Swadhin Bharat" were again distributed. They were again brought from Calcutta by Sachindra and were kept in Baburam's house. This time they were distributed by post. I wrote several addresses and stamped envelopes. One was sent to Hamchandra Dutt, teacher, German Mission School, Ghazipur. Bankim took some leaflets for distribution in Bankipore. I was saw bombs etc., at Rashbehari's house. While examining them two bombcaps exploded and injured him in his left kneetop sight foot and a finger and caused much bleeding. A tin box was blown to pieces. There was a loud noise by explosion. When some women of the house asked what it was due to we said a sodawater bottle had exploded. Rashbehari treated his wounds. I brought certain medicines for him from bazar. On the following day Rashbehari moved to Narendra's house and bombs etc., were taken to Baburam's house to be put there. Then I tried a house for Rashbehari at Kedarghat on Rs. 12 per mensem. I told the owner under instructions from Rashbehari to write down an agreement a day before we actually took it. Sachindra's eye was also scorched by the explosion. Rashbehari was carried to the new house the next day in a closed carriage. He could not walk sometime after the explosion. I went to Gokna, my native place, on getting a telegram that my father was ill there. I returned in about twenty days.

At this stage the Court rose for lunch.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

AN APPROVER'S STORY.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Nov. 9.

At the Lahore Conspiracy Case to-day in finishing his evidence Mooll Singh spoke of the arrest at Jhar Sahib of three deserters who had not returned to the lines at Mian Mir. On another occasion he found three men Natha Singh, Sunder Singh and Lalsingh waiting at night outside the Mian Mir Gurdwara. Another day he saw some men at the Gurdwara of Guru Mangat, one of whom Sunder Singh was reciting inflamatory verses making reference to Har Dih and Bhagwan Singh and talking sedition and revolution. When he asked Lal Singh about his power the latter replied he could collect thousands of men. On this Mooll Singh taunted him with his inability to secure arms. Lal Singh on his part rebuked Mool Singh for his objectionable part in getting the horses of sowars unsaddled on the night between the 27th and 28th November 1914. Natha Singh expressed disgust at the slow progress which the "Ghadr" movement was making. About this time Abdulla, a regimental farrier, met him and told him that they had cut the telegraph wire. Prem Singh came to the cavalry lines and wanted his revolver to be repaired by Muhammad Jan Mistri who declined to do so. Prem Singh also asked witness about the bomb explosion at Shalamar gardens, Lahore, as he had been at Lahore. Witness answered he had heard that two men were injured by the explosion. Hearing this Prem Singh remarked that the bomb belonged to belonged to the first party and as it had fallen into water it could not do too much harm. Prem Singh added he had taught Basawa Singh Sowar to make bombs. Later Basawa Singh did not confirm this saying. Prem Singh was a liar and knew nothing. He had all the same achieved his object and learnt making dynamite though not fully. The regiment was transferred from Mian Mir in May 1915. Before the transfer Budha Singh bragged about what they would have done to massacre officers and Europeans if the Granthi had not prevented them that night.

Cross-examined by the defence witness said he had not heard the names of any leaders of the party belonging to the Punjab. He had heard only of Har Dial, Bhagwan Singh and Gurdit Singh. He appeared as witness in the Dagshai Court-Martial and had then named all the men whom he now implicated. He communicated whatever he knew to his Indian military officers very early but Captain Keene was the first person to hold out a promise of pardon to him if he spoke out the truth.

EX-SOWAR'S EVIDENCE.

Ganda Singh, an ex-sowar, deposed to his being told in October 1914 by Lance-Daffadar Lachman Singh of his regiment, of a meeting to be held in the Mian Mir cemetery not far from the cavalry lines at which Sucha Singh said that some 1,400 or 1,500 men emigrants from Canada would collect in Lahore Rakh and invade Lahore. A few days after a meeting was held at the quarters of Lance-Duffadar Luehman Singh when a number of sowars were present whom witness named. Witness went on to speak of the visit of Natha Singh. Sundar Singh and Lal Singh to the lines and the consultation held at the Jaini Temple at the Gurdawara of Guru Mangat fully corroborating the previous evidence. Budha Singh asked them to collect 600 or 700 men, attack the lines and then procure arms. He also said men should be split up into parties to murder Indian officers and British officers and break open the rifle racks.

The next witness Puran Singh ex-Lance Daffadar, made a somewhat lengthy statement fully explaining the hatching of the conspiracy in the cavalry lines at Mian Mir, corroborating the evidence of previous witnesses and detailing the connection of some men of his reyiment with the "Ghadr" party. Puran Singh also spoke of sowars being ordered to fall in and sent in different directions when the military authorities got an inkling of the projected rising.

CANING OF A BOY.

ACTION AGAINST HEADMASTER OF ST. PETER'S, RADLEY.

In the King's Bench Division, London, during mail week, Vivian Wynter Hancock Nunn, a schoolboy, sued through his father, Mr. John Hancock Nunn, for damages for assault.

The defendant is the Rev. E. G. Selwyn, of St. Peter's College, Radley, Berks.

The boy was given the cane at the school. The defendant said it was given as reasonable and moderate chastisement.

It was stated that in consequence of Nunn's brother, an officer, being ordered to India the father telegraphed for permission for the boy to come home. The headmaster told the boy he could go for the day but must return the same night.

The father afterwards ascertained that if the boy returned the same night he would not see his brother and telegraphed to the defendant that he would send the boy back on the following day. To this the headmaster replied:—

I have told Vivian he must return to-night, or not at all, according to the strict school rules printed in the prospectus.

The boy was not sent back to school until the next day. The headmaser then accused him, said counsel, of dishonesty in having broken his promise and caned him.

The action was concluded yesterday, a verdict being returned in favour of the boy Nunn, who was awarded ten guineas damages. Stay of execution was granted.

FREE MATRICULATION CLASS.

Under the auspices of the Aryan Excelsior League a Free-Matric Class will be held on every Saturday and Sunday from the 20th inst. in Municipal Chunam Kiln Road Girls' Marathi School, near Two Elephants. Competent teachers have volunteered to teach General English, English Prose and Poetry, Sanskrit, Pati, Persian, French and Mathematics. Students who are in the Matriculation Class will be allowed to attend this class. Female students also will be admitted.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Sir James Meston has been pleased to contribute Rs. 250 to the All India Gokhale Memorial Fund.

The Government of Bengal have notified that any one desiring to land in Egypt should provide himself with a passport.

A public meeting of the citizens of Allahabad, will be held to-morrow in honour of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and Sir Henry Cotton.

The Criminal Investigation Department of Bengal are on the look out for an Austrian, named Franz Karl, who has escaped from his place of internment at Ahmednagar.

The Chief of Miraj (Senior) has offered to place at the disposal of the Government a workshop in his State for munition work in connection with the war. The offer has been gratefully accepted.

According to the Aligarh Institute Gazette Mr. Sahibzada Aftab Ahmad has been elected president of Education Committee of Aligarh College Trustees Syndicate in place of the late Major Syed Hasan Bilgrami.

There was much commotion at Rajbari, the head-quarters of the Goalundo subdivision (Bengal) on the night of the 5th instant when it was rumoured that on that night the local sub-treasury would be looted by anarchists. Special precautions were taken, but fortunately nothing untoward happened.

The eleventh opium sale of the year was held yesterday at Calcutta. There were 890 chests of Benares opium, the biggest price realized was Rs. 1,785 and the lowest Rs. 1,780. The average price per chest was Rs. 1,782-6-6 and the sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 14,97,225 against Rs. 14,71,875 last month No sale took place of Bihar opium.

At the Calcutta High Court yesterday before Justices Greaves and Walmsley an application for admission of appeal was made on behalf of C. Abbs who was convicted by the Presidency Magistrate of receiving stolen property belonging to the Elgin Mills and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500. The accused is a son of Mr. J. C. Abbs, Solicitor, who used to practice in Madras. Their Lordships rejected the application.

Since the assumption of management of the Zamorin's estate by the Court of Wards, Mr. J. A. Thorne, I.C.S., the Regulating Collector, is directing considerable attention to numerous wealthy historic temples in the estate with a view to placing their affairs in sound administration. Just now, he has succeeded in tracing out jewels worth Rs. 12,000 belonging to a temple at Tirur but not seen during the last sixty or seventy years. More properties worth Rs. 10,000 are expected to be brought to light.

As settled in a meeting held at Nagpur on 7th October last of the graduates from the private medical colleges of Calcutta, a conference of all the graduates from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bengal, College of Physicians and Surgeons of Calcutta, College of Physicians and Surgeons of India and the National Medical College, practising, in the C. P., Berar and Maharashtra will be held in the coming Mohurrum holidays on the 16th November, 1915, at 8 a.m. to protest against the Bogus Medical Degrees Bill introduced into the Imperial Council.

SIR W. WEDDERBURN'S SCHEME OF REFORMS.

"NEW INDIA'S" COMMENTS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, Nov. 9.

Commenting on Sir William Wedderburn and Sir Krishna Gupta's note on Indian Reforms "New India" says that the demand for Indian representatives for Parliament, is a curious reversal of the present tendency to devolution. Representatives from India are to be there, the Colonies will also claim representation and we shall have instead of an Imperial Council in which Great Britain would be not the senior partner, but only a partner, a British council with a little group of powerless non-British members. A majority only of elected members in the Legislative Councils of their own country is asked for, falling far short of Mr. Gokhale's more statesmanlike proposal. In administration we are glad to see that the village is made the unit but it is not clear if the Executive Officer is to be elected by and responsible to the Village Council or District Council or if he is to be appointed by Government. If the latter is intended very little would be gained for the Council would still be obliged to say ditto. One very important further change is proposed to exclude Civil Servants from the Executive Councils. Ordinarily this is very good but it will rally the whole service to fight the reforms tooth and nail and we think it would be quite as easy to carry a large measure of self-government as to win assent to these modest reforms with so terrible a sting in their tail. The Civilians would be no worse off in a free India than under the arrangement proposed.

FIVE MEN BURIED ALIVE

RESULT OF AN EARTH TREMOR.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Nov. 9.

A correspondent wires:—On Monday, November 1st, shortly after noon a regrettable accident occurred at Sabral in the salt range. Six or seven men were engaged in excavating a well when the sides and loose earth suddenly collapsed and buried them. One man who was only partially buried was extricated alive with some difficulty but the remainder had expired before they could be uncovered. Residents of the neighbourhood were entirely at a loss to account for so unusual an occurrence. Nobody in the village appears to have felt any shock of earthquake although a slight tremor was noticed at Jabbi at the foot of the range. It seems certain that the accident was due to the severe disturbance reported by the Simla seismograph on that date. The centre of the origin of that disturbance was believed to be about 5,000 miles away.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Wednesday, November 10, 1915.

PRECEPT AND PRACTICE.

"With a Council, however, representing divergent interests, and realizing, together with its increased powers, its greater responsibility, a combination of all the non-offical members to resist a measure proposed by the Government would be unlikely, and some non-officials at least would probably cast their votes on the side of the Government. If, however, a combination of all the non-official members against the Government were to occur, that might be a very good reason for thinking that the proposed measure was really open to objection and should not be proceeded with."—Lord Morley's Despatch.

The recent decision of the official majority on the Board of the Bombay Improvement Trust to carry out the Parel Road scheme in the face of the unanimous opposition of the publicly elected representatives is gravely to be deplored. It will become a matter of very much greater gravity if the Government give their sanction to the scheme. There is no need in these columns, at present, to enter into the merits of the scheme. We have dealt with them very fully on previous occasions, and the grounds on which the opposition to it is based are now well known. They form an indictment of the whole policy of the Trust and that policy we have over and over again demonstrated to be opposed to the real objects for which the Trust was constituted and against the true interests of the city. But we are content for the present to put all that aside and deal with the immediate question of the duty of the Government in regard to this particular scheme on a very much simpler ground. A principle of Government policy is raised which is of the utmost and far-reaching importance. And that is, whether the fully ascertained wishes of the public, or the proposals of an official junta, are to carry the greater weight with the Government.

In this connection we draw the pointed attention of the Government and the public to the extract quoted above from the memorable despatch of Lord Morley on the reform scheme. The spirit as well as the letter of Lord Morley's statesmanlike pronouncement apply as much to a case like that under discussion as to a measure proposed by Government in the Legislative Council. In the Bombay Corporation we have seen one of those rare occasions, when a combination of all the members elected by the ratepayers, with a solitary exception, voted against a particular proposal, namely, that the new road should be made wider than 80 feet. Out of 36 members who sit in the Corporation by the votes of the ratepayers, 33 were present and 32 voted against the Trust scheme. Of the remaining 36 members, of whom 16 are Government nominees, only 12 could be persuaded to record their votes in favour of the scheme, one of whom was the Chairman of the Trust, who had taken over two-and-a-half hours in a futile effort to convince the public representatives of the wisdom of his scheme. This unanimous verdict of the representatives of the ratepayers has had no effect on the official majority in the Trust, who remained unmoved by the unanswerable facts, figures and arguments of the four representatives of the city. The ultimate decision now rests with the Government, and we wait anxiously to see whether Lord Willingdon's Government will also succumb to the official influence in the Trust, or, whether, acting on the policy enunciated in Lord Morley's dispatch they will recognise that the overwhelming vote of the representatives of the ratepayers is "a very good reason for thinking that the proposed measure was really open to objection and should not be proceeded with." Lord Willingdon's Government have it in their power to show that local self-government in Bombay is a real possession, whether the question is one concerning the Improvement Trust or the Corporation, and not a delusion. And we would remind His Excellency's Government of the words used by the Secretary of State but a few days ago, when he enjoined upon the members of the official services about to leave for India, that, where their predecessors had commanded it would be their task to persuade. We want to be assured that, beyond this, when the attempt to persuade fails, it will not be followed by arbitrary enforcement of proposals which have been strongly resisted by the representatives of the people. Unless we have that assurance, there is no gain at all.

In the course of his reply in the discussion of the scheme in the Trust Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola pertinently pointed out that, while in England, the representatives of the people had the power of involving the country in a stupendous war, shaking the Empire to its depths and entailing untold losses and sacrifices, the representatives of the people in India after fifty years of local self-government, in an advanced city like Bombay, were apparently unable to have their way in determining whether a particular road in the city should have a width of 80 feet or 120 ft., even when they were practically unanimous in their views. The atmosphere in India is at present charged with hopes and aspirations for political development in the direction of self-government. Lord Hardinge has clearly realized the trend of Indian political situation but has to face the stubborn opposition of vested official interests. Like a great diplomat he sugared the pill, when in the course of his recent speech in Simla he told the official world that

the new rôle of guide, philosopher and friend is opening before you and is worthy of your greatest efforts. It requires the gifts of imagination and sympathy, it imposes upon you self-sacrifice, for it means that slowly but surely you must divest yourselves of some of the power you have hitherto wielded.

If the attitude adopted by the official majority in the Trust is any indication of the spirit in which the official world intend to receive the appeal of the higher authorities to divest themselves of some of the power which they have hitherto wielded, and to be content with persuasion in place of command, the Indian problem will assume a serious aspect. It rests, as we have said, with the Government of Lord Willingdon to correct the action of the official majority of the Trust, so out of keeping with the spirit and the letter of the policy that has been recently so strongly enjoined upon the official world in India,—a policy, which, had it been inaugurated earlier, would have prevented much of the political unrest which has troubled the country.

THE MOSLEM LEAGUE.

The Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Moslem League has issued a statement in reply to the Note circulated by Mr. Wazir Hasan in regard to the negotiations which took place in reference to the proposed visit of the All-India Moslem League to Bombay. It is not necessary to attach too much importance to Mr. Raffiuddin's opinions on the subject, either in his individual capacity or when speaking on behalf of the Bombay Presidency League, because neither he nor the body for which he speaks are properly representative of the general feeling of Bombay Mahomedans in this matter. Mr. Raffiuddin is quite out of sympathy with the movement for which the All-India League stands and he has, of course, gone all the way with the Vice-President of the Bombay League in opposing the coming of the All-India League to Bombay. As for the Bombay League, it is difficult to discover whom and what it represents, and it would be interesting to know what is its constitution and what are its activities, beyond the entertainment of departing officials. Mr. Raffiuddin's circular contains a number of misstatements which it is not necessary, however, to refute as Mr. Wazir Hasan and Mr. Jinnah have already done so, although Mr. Raffiuddin seems sublimely ignorant of the fact. But there are one or two contentions which are deserving of notice. Mr. Raffiuddin says that Mr. Wazir Hasan has stated that the opposition of the Mahomedans of Bombay to the sessions of the League in this city is based on the fear of displeasing the officials, and that nothing is wider of the truth. And he seems to think that his assertion is proved by the declaration that the Mahomedans of Bombay have very often opposed the official view, in support of which he quotes the protest meeting recently held in connection with the question of compulsory return tickets for pilgrims. The logic of this is not easy to follow but the pretence of it can be disposed of in a couple of sentences. Whether the opposition is based on the fear of displeasing the officials or not, it is quite certain that it grew out of,—if it was not set on foot by,—the objections openly raised by certain officials, and one in particular. And the meeting to protest against the imposition of the compulsory return ticket was, as Mr. Raffiuddin knows better perhaps than anybody, inspired from the same quarter. That disposes of Mr. Raffiuddin's logic and his claim on behalf of himself and his friends that they are not amenable to official influences in matters which Mahomedans, if they have any respect for their political status, ought to decide for themselves. The only other argument that is worthy of notice is that which refers to the views of the Aga Khan. The fact that his Highness is in closer touch than anyone else with Ministers of the Crown in England naturally leaves people, who are in closer touch than his Highness can be just now with Mahomedan feeling in India and Bombay, cold. And if his Highness is in close touch in this matter with Mr. Austen Chamberlain it renders them positively frigid. We do not know the reasons which have induced his Highness to change his mind and we should not be asked to take them on trust. Mahomedans feel that an opportunity of immense importance to them now offers, and, great as their respect may be for the Aga Khan, they cannot be expected to let it slip merely on the *ipse dixit* of his Highness who is too far removed to be able to judge the situation correctly. Mahomedan leaders, if they wish to remain leaders, have got to make up their minds to the fact that the Mahomedan community nowadays thinks for itself, and cannot be expected to swing round to order, whenever its leaders choose to change their minds, unless they are given very convincing reasons. The days of the bowing and scraping attitude, of which Mr. Raffiuddin is such an excellent exponent, are over. The highest respect for his leaders ought not to mislead any self-respecting Mahomedan into such a declaration as that of Mr. Raffiuddin that "no one would ever think of going against the opinion" of a particular leader. There is no such thing as pontifical authority in healthy politics.

Notes of the Day.

The Late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and "The Bombay Chronicle."

The late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was, as is well known, the founder of "The Bombay Chronicle" and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company which owns it. Last evening a meeting was held in the offices of this journal, which was attended by the entire staff and employees of the paper, to express the profound sense of grief felt by all at the death of the departed statesman. Resolutions were passed to this effect, and expressing further the desire of all concerned to do their utmost to ensure the continued success of this journal in perpetuation of the memory of its venerable founder. It was mentioned in the course of the meeting that Sir Pherozeshah Mehta had often remarked that the establishment of a daily newspaper to represent progressive views in this Presidency and to defend the public interest was the last great work to which he had set his hand, and that, if he could see such a journal firmly established before his death, he would be content. But a few weeks before his death he expressed his satisfaction that that aim had been accomplished before the illness, which prevented him from taking an active part in public life, overtook him, and the deep interest which he still felt in the progress of the paper.

"A Doctor in Khaki."

Dr. Martin, a New Zealander, who happened to be in England when war was declared, volunteered for medical service, and found himself at the front in "the great days of 1914," when our Army was fighting so stubbornly and against such odds in France and Flanders. He saw much of the conflict and its terrible results, and the notes he made he has published in a very interesting volume with the above title (Arnold, 10s. 6d. net). The narrative includes his experiences at Le Havre, Harfleur, and the battle on the Marne, the march to the Aisne, the move across France to the new lines behind La Bassee, and the final move to Flanders, not far from Ypres.

Where is the Glory?

Some of the pictures Dr. Martin gives of the carnage he witnessed are horrible enough:

Here was a scene of ghastly horror. On the road lay mangled and bleeding horses, dead men lying in all sorts of convulsed attitudes, upturned wagons, smashed and splintered wood. Add to this the agonised groans of our wounded men, the shrill scream of dying horses, and that impalpable but nevertheless real feeling of standing in the face of the Creator,—one can, perhaps, then feebly picture this scene of carnage, of the solemnity of death, and of the pitiless woes of this devastation.

Where, he asks pertinently enough, could one find here a trace of the glory, pomp, and magnificence of war? At Missy, on the Aisne, Dr. Martin and those whom he accompanied lived through "one of the most hellish artillery duels that any mortal man could imagine":

A tornado of shot and shell swept across that beautiful Aisne valley. It seemed as if all the fiends of hell were let loose. The noise was deafening, ear-splitting, the bursting of the shells, the mighty upheavals of earth where the shells struck, the falling trees, falling masonry, crashing church steeples, the rolling and abounding of stones from walls struck by these titanic masses of iron travelling at lightning speed, the concussion of the air, the screeching, whisking, and sighing of the projectiles in their flight, made an awful scene of destruction and force.

Truly, as Dr. Martin says, "it was the devil's orchestra, and the devil himself was whirling the fiery baton."

A Story of M. Delcasse

M. Delcassé, whose retirement from the French Foreign Office is an event of such note, is in private life one of the most retiring and reserved of men, who sedulously cultivates his own fireside, and is totally unknown in the world of fashion. A story told of him which dates back to his earliest days at the Foreign Office is characteristic. One of the most treasured possessions of the Quai d'Orsay is the legendary table which belonged to the famous Prince-bishop of Autun, and had during the Directory, Consulate, Empire, and Republic gathered so much history around it that Guizot said he never approached it without fear and trembling. Delcassé on his first day relegated it to a lumber-room and ordered in its place an entirely modern substitute—infinitely more commonplace but vastly more convenient.

Gibraltar in War Time.

Not much is heard of Gibraltar in the Press, but, according to the "Colonial Journal," few places outside the battlefields have been so much affected by the war. The ceaseless patrol of the Straits, the examining of all ships passing through the Straits, the arrangements for the removal of contraband, the internment of enemy reservists, and the institution of a Prize Court at Gibraltar have severely taxed the local naval and military establishments. At the same time the work of the civilian officials has also, as was natural, been largely increased, especially in the case of the port, police, customs, and law departments. From all sections of the community the Government received loyal and enthusiastic assistance. The position at the beginning of August was one of some difficulty. Spain, on which the colony had hitherto largely relied for food supplies, had placed an embargo on the export of all such commodities, and prices rose in the Gibraltar market. There was an immediate rush to withdraw deposits from the Government Savings Bank and from the Savings Bank of the Anglo-Egyptian Bank, and it became speedily evident that the withdrawal of the bulk of these deposits might well be anticipated. The Bank Note Ordinance was immediately enacted, and the issue of currency notes of values ranging from 2s. to £50 was effective at once in restoring public confidence and checking the run on the banks. The note issue has proved a complete success.

The Archduke Louis Salvator.

The Archduke Louis Salvator, whose death was announced recently, was the elder brother of the mysterious "John Orth." He lived the simple life, as a student hermit, in the Balearic Islands, attired, according to Prince Louisa of Tuscany, in "sandals and loose linen trousers." He was spoken of as a pagan and a worshipper of the sun; and he erected statues in his garden to a private secretary to whom he was attached. His yacht, he used to say, was the only place in which he felt at home. In his palaces he felt as if he were in an hotel, and almost as if he were in a prison. "There is," he declared, "no sense of home in such places—no sense of home whatsoever." The Empress Elizebeth was the only member of his house who ever showed much sympathy with him.

Alleged "Infamous Conduct."

An ill-advised step has been taken by the Madras Council, formed under the Medical Registration Act, in removing the name of Dr. M. Krishnaswamy Iyer M.D., from the register of medical practitioners. Dr. Krishnaswamy Iyer is a distinguished medical graduate of the Madras University and the offence which has brought him under the charge of "infamous conduct in a professional respect" and is the cause of his removal is that he volunteered his services in the management of a charitable Ayurvedic dispensary which is widely resorted to by the people. Dr. Krishnaswamy has nothing to do with the distribution of medicine or treatment of patients in the dispensary but he merely supervises the work of the institution in accordance with the wishes of the donor. The Madras Medical Council must be actuated by a most perverted notion of the aims of medical science and practice in objecting to one of their members assisting in the work of a charitable institution which benefits a large number of persons. But, apart from this, their action implies a gratuitous insult to the practitioners of an indigenous system of medicine held in esteem by a majority of the people. Such an implication could not have been intended by the legislature, but evidently it is authorized by the provisions of the Medical Registration Act. The need of a radical amendment of the Act is, therefore, urgent.

"We Must Insist."

"Dont rock the boat."
BRYAN.

There would be humour were the times less serious,
There would be something funny in the way
In which you chose to couch demands imperious
Ye quick-change artists of the U. S. A.

But, as it is, your language is annoying,
Not that one cares a farthing for your Note;
Yet you may find it's dangerous to go toying
With words that only serve to "rock the boat."

This term,—of Bryan's which shows a mind artistic,—
Came into being when your German friends
With a display of "friendship" quite elastic,
Torpedoed Yankees,—and made no amends.

Then t'was enough to make a protestation
In soothing terms to Berlin, now I wist
The happy mood is changed, and God's own nation
Affects the lofty language,—"we insist!"

Keep on. No doubt your Secretary Lansing
Knows empty vessels always make most sound,
And when fed up with diplomatic dancing
Bangs the big drum to make the hours go round.

But do not think that you direct our tactics,
And do not seek our strategy to baulk
Or it perchance may happen that the Baltic's
Fate overtakes the waters of New York.

K. K. A.

Official and Personal

The Governor, Lady Willingdon and staff are due to reach Ganeshkhind at 11-30 a.m. to-day, and after lunch their Excellencies will proceed by motor to Wathar from where they will go on tour.

Lord Carmichael left Darjeeling on Saturday for a tour in the Kalimpong sub-division and the Doars. On Monday his Excellency laid the foundation-stone of the new Hart College attached to Kalimpong Homes. Yesterday morning his Excellency left Kalimpong for Rissum.

There will be a dinner at Vicerogal Lodge, Delhi, on the 16th instant.

The citizens of Delhi are arranging to give a farewell dinner to Sir Ali Imam, the retiring Law Member and also a garden party in honour of Sir Sankaran Nair, the new Education Member.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Harrison, Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs will arrive in Bombay from his tour to the Persian Gulf on the 19th November. From Bombay he will proceed to Lahore and then to Calcutta.

Mr. Justice C. G. Spencer of the Madras High Court, who had recently been compelled to absent himself from the Court owing to illness, underwent a successful operation for appendicitis on Monday and is reported to be making satisfactory progress.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN PROGRESS

SEVERAL LINES CAPTURED.

ASSURING NEWS FROM SERBIA

GERMAN NAVAL LOSS.

The Allies are making important progress in Serbia north-east of Strumnitza. The French are advancing northward and the British co-operating on their right. In the Valandovo region, in which the Serbians are participating, the French guns devastated the Bulgarian ranks, compelling them to fall back.

Every day makes it more improbable that the Germans will be able to winter comfortably in Riga and Dvinsk. Fourteen degrees of frost are registered at Petrograd.

Russian cavalry has penetrated eastward of Kovel and has already taken over 2,000 prisoners.

A later communiqué records Russian progress in Riga and Mitau regions and the capture of several German lines in the lake region east of Vilna, while the enemy front has been pierced in the vicinity of Kolki. About 1,000 prisoners were taken in these successes.

The German cruiser Undine has been torpedoed while convoying a German ferry and sank in three minutes.

The Italians have captured the summit of the long contested and formidably fortified snow-clad Coldilana.

Lord Kitchener has left Marseilles for Salonika. It is reported that he is proceeding to the Dardanelles, Egypt and Macedonia.

It is understood that the British War Council consists of Mr. Asquith, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Lloyd George, with Sir Edward Grey as a fourth member, when questions of foreign policy are being discussed.

THE WAR COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.

It is understood that the Cabinet has elected a War Council consisting of Mr. Asquith, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Lloyd George, with Sir Edward Grey as a fourth member, when questions of foreign policy are being considered.

SUGGESTIONS FOR AN EARLY PEACE.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

In the House of Lords, Lords Loreburn and Courtney found no support for their desire for an early peace. None even troubled to reply to their suggestions.

RUSSIAN PROGRESS IN RIGA REGION.

ENCOURAGING NEWS FROM SERBIAN FRONT.

FIGHTING IN SERBIA.

PROGRESS OF THE ALLIES

IMPORTANT OBSTACLE OVERCOME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SALONIKA, Nov. 8.

With reference to the operations on the line from Gradsko to a point north of lake Doiran, where the British are fighting the French General Staff states, that the action is continuing north-east of Strumnitza. The French are advancing northward and the British are co-operating on their right.

The French have repulsed a violent Bulgarian attack on the left bank of the Varcar near Krivolak and have now extended along the Vardar as far as Gradsko and westwards to the Crnaya, an affluent of the Vardar.

The Crnaya was a serious obstacle, but the French have crossed to the left bank and occupied two villages.

RENCH GUNS DEVASTATE BULGARIAN RANKS

An artillery duel in the Valandovo region, in which the Serbians are participating, continued throughout November 6th, the French guns devastating the Bulgarian ranks and compelling them to fall back.

It is reported that the Serbians have secured an advantage over the Bulgarians in the region of Vrania.

The disembarkation of Allied troops is proceeding.

BULGARIAN PRISONERS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Eighteen Bulgarian prisoners of war have been landed at Plymouth.

AUSTRIAN MUNITIONS FOR BULGARIA.

ATHENS, Nov. 8.

Prominence is given to the report that three Austrian monitors have towed eleven lighters laden with munitions to the Bulgarian port of Widin on the Danube.

NEW JETTY AT SALONIKA

GREEKS GIVING EVERY FACILITY.

SALONIKA, Nov. 8.

The Allies have agreed to construct a new jetty and open a new thoroughfare to make easier communication with the station.

The Greek authorities will give every facility possible.

NEW GREEK PREMIER.

FAVOURABLE TO THE ENTENTE.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

M. Skoudoulis is a veteran statesman who is respected for his straightforward character and integrity, his non-partyism and exceptional shrewdness. He has great experience, especially in foreign affairs. His selection is the best possible from the point of view of the Allies as he is favourable to the Entente and especially to Britain where he lived for many years. Indeed it is considered that the selection was made in deference to the Allies.

KING OF GREECE AND KAISER

IN CONSTANT WIRELESS COMMUNICATION

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Nov. 9.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables dated 7th November, say:—

Athens messages are stating that the German Minister practically resides at the palace and that King Constantine is in direct wireless communication with the the Kaiser, that M. Venezelos is receiving threatening letters and friends are guarding him, and that sensational developments may be expected at any moment.

ARMY ALWAYS WITH THE KING.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" fears, the return of M. Venezelos to power and hopes that King Constantine will not allow Greece to throw herself away on a policy of adventure. The paper reminds King Constantine that whatever be the strength of M. Venezelos the army will always obey the King.

The "Daily News" Athens correspondent states that the Russian Minister has informed M. Zaimis that dissolution and election would not accord with a benevolent attitude towards the Entente which would thereby be compelled to doubt the unprejudiced character of Greek policy.

100,000 GREEKS AT SALONIKA.

A telegram received in Rome from Syracuse states that 100,000 Greeks are concentrated at Salonika.

The claim that the Bulgarians have occupied Nish is generally accepted here. The Servians apparently withdrew in good order after three days' battle. The Bulgar-Teuton main bodies have now joined up, but the railway communication between Belgrade and Nish is probably stilll interrupted.

London, November, 7.—The "Central News" correspondent at Rome says a conflict between the Austrian and the Russian warships on the Danube appears imminent.

London November 7.—According to the Cairo "El Mokattam" the Kaiser commissioned the ex-Khedive when visiting Italy to intrigue for the preservation of Italian neutrality. He was furious at the ex-Khedive's failure and refused to receive him when he was recently in Berlin. The ex-Khedive sent his resignation to the Sultan.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

EARLY WINTER SET IN.

FIGHTING TACTICS NOW IN VOGUE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.

A telegram from Petrograd says that the tactics employed by the Russians on the occasion of the latest victory, that on the Strypa mentioned in the communiqué on the 7th, are typical of those now adopted by both sides on the eastern front, namely, short sharp dashes with rapidly concentrated forces at carefully selected points. On this occasion the German reserves did not move rapidly enough.

Every day makes it more improbable that the Germans will be able to winter comfortably in Riga and Dvinsk. Peasant predictions of an early Winter have been fulfilled and to-day there are fourteen degrees of frost in Petrograd.

GERMAN REVERSES IN GALICIA.

REINFORCEMENTS DRAWN FROM OTHER FRONTS

LONDON, Nov. 8.

A telegram from Kieff says that owing to their reverses in Galicia the Germans have been forced to send reinforcements there at the expense of other sections of the eastern front.

Prisoners state that the Austrians have begun to remove stores from Kovel and Lemberg.

RUSSIANS PENETRATE EAST OF KOVEL.

OVER 2,000 PRISONERS TAKEN

PETROGRAD, Nov. 8.

Russian cavalry with light artillery is doing magnificent work against Linsingen. It has penetrated eastward of Kovel and has already taken over two thousand prisoners.

Russian infantry in the Olinka district has made a series of successful attacks also supported by light-guns.

RUSSIAN PROGRESS.

SEVERAL GERMAN LINES CAPTURED

PETROGRAD, Nov. 9.

A communiqué records Russian progress in Riga and Mitau regions and the capture of several German lines in the lake region east of Vilna, while the enemy front has been pierced in the vicinity of Kolki. About a thousand prisoners were taken in these successes.

AN ITALIAN FEAT.

STRONGLY FORTIFIED SUMMIT CAPTURED.

ROME, Nov. 9.

The capture of the summit yesterday afternoon of the long-contested and formidably fortified snow-clad Coldilana is recorded in the communiqué.

The summit was won after a desperate resistance. A hundred prisoners, a machine gun and quantities of munitions were captured.

EMIGRATION OF "SHIRKERS."

HOME OFFICE MOVING.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The trans-Atlantic lines are contemplating joint action to prevent the emigration of men eligible for service. "The Times" says the Home Office is considering steps in this direction.

"VORWAERTS" AGAIN SUPPRESSED.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 9.

"Vorwaerts" has again been suppressed owing to the publication of a manifesto demanding the strongest measures against "food usurers."

LORD KITCHENER'S MISSION.

AS EXPOUNDED BY FRENCH PAPER.

LEAVES MARSESILLES FOR SALONIKA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The Lord Mayor's Show to-day will be a trumpet call to the nation.

There will be recruiting meetings at many points prior to the arrival of the procession and recruits will march in rear of the Guards' detachment.

The show will be of an exclusively military character. It will include men who have been at the front and four captured German guns and also detachments from overseas. Four regiments of the South African Infantry will be represented headed by a band and heavy artillery.

The Lord Mayor has issued a message appealing to all eligible men to respond to the call of the King and also to youths to join the cadet forces.

LORD KITCHENER SAILS FOR SALONIKA.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

A telegram from Paris says that Lord Kitchener has left Marseilles for Salonika.

ANGLO-FRENCH UNITY.

PREMIERS EXCHANGE CORDIAL TELEGRAMS.

PARIS, Nov. 9.

Most cordial telegrams have been exchanged between M. Briand and Mr. Asquith, emphasising that the Anglo-French unity of action, strengthened by the growing fraternity of arms, is a guarantee of final victory.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY ACTIONS

SHARP FIGHTING IN VOSGES.

PARIS, Nov. 9.

The communiqué says there were violent artillery actions, particularly in Artois, in the Loos and Givenchy sectors and in Champagne, East of Tahure and North of Massiges.

There was renewed sharp fighting with grenades at close quarters in the Vosges.

NOTHING TO REPORT IN WEST.

PARIS, Nov. 8.

The communiqué says that there is nothing to report.

GERMAN CRUISER TORPEDOED

ALMOST ALL THE CREW SAVED.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 8.

It is officially announced in Berlin that the cruiser Undine, while patrolling the south Sweden coast, was sunk by two torpedoes from a submarine. Almost all the crew were saved.

The Undine was a light cruiser of the Frauenlob type completed in 1903; a displacement of 2656 tons; and a speed of 21.5 knots. The armament comprised ten 4.1 inch guns, two machine-guns, and two submerged torpedo tubes. The Undine had a complement of 281 officers and men, of which almost all were saved.

HIT BY TWO TORPEDOES.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 8.

The cruiser Undine was escorting the German railway ferry between Trelleborg and Sassnitz.

The vessel was hit by two torpedoes and sank in three minutes. Nineteen were drowned and seven afterwards died of wounds.

The ferry was not attacked.

BRITISH NAVAL TENDER SUBMARINED.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The Admiralty announces that the armed naval tender Tara has been attacked by two enemy submarines in the Eastern Mediterranean and sunk.

Thirty-four of the crew are missing.

SIR W. H. SOLOMON.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The Transvaal judge, Sir W. H. Solomon had been elected an Honorary Fellow of Peterhouse.

LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.

TRUMPET CALL TO THE NATION.

SEVERAL RECRUITING MEETINGS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Nov. 8.

An important statement in the "Petit Parisien" throws more light on Lord Kitchener's mission.

The statement emphasises that Lord Kitchener, having arrived at a thorough understanding with the French Government, is proceeding to the Dardanelles, Egypt and Macedonia.

He will thus review the various fronts where the fighting is proceeding or may occur. Then he will report to London and Paris the result of his investigations which it is hoped, will achieve complete co-ordination of the efforts of the Allies and perhaps lead to plans at present not foreseen.

FRENCH STEAMER ON FIRE.

SUSPECTED INCENDIARISM

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.

The French liner Rochambeau which sailed for Bordeaux on Saturday with 421 passengers and full cargo is returning to Halifax on fire. Incendiarism is suspected.

GERMAN BOMB CONSPIRACY IN U. S.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The Federal Grand Jury has presented indictments against Fay and five other Germans for conspiracy to despoil owners and insurers of ships.

TRANSPORT CREWS.

BRITISH TO BE PREFERRED.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

As the result of an Admiralty conference on the exclusion of Chinese sailors and firemen from transports, a message has been sent to shipowners recommending that the transport crews be British or British coloured subjects so far as possible.

STRATEGICAL VALUE OF BAGHDAD.

INFORMATIVE GERMAN PAPERS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 9.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables, London, 5th November:—

A Berlin message states that the "Cologne Gazette" considers the possibility of the British occupation of Baghdad and states that on this Turkish side the struggle is being carried on with unreliable tribesmen.

The "Gazette" advises readers to consider events calmly and not to exaggerate the strategical importance of Baghdad.

A similar statement is published in the "Deutsche Tages Zeitung."

AMERICAN COTTON.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The United States ginners' report shows that cotton ginned to November 1st totalled 7,384,000 bales as compared with 9,829,000 last year.

(Continued from Column 6.)

proved their appearance, for the protection is hung from their sides by steel stanchions and wire ropes.

The big monitors are as steady as a rock at sea, but they are no beds of roses to live in, for the coal dust penetrates everywhere, and they are almost impossible to keep clean. When they fire their big guns the concussion blows great clouds of smoke and flame from the funnels, smothering everything astern. They are not really ships at all but floating gun platforms. Nevertheless they serve their purpose well, and as an experiment have proved a great success.

Thus gradually, throughout the month of July, our new fleet assembled ready to cover the landing of the new armies and to assist its efforts to break through the Turkish lines by the fire of its guns. The new fleet played an important role on the occasion of the landing at Suvla Bay on August 6, and in the subsequent operations which followed. They covered with their fire the advance of our infantry, both at Anzac, Suvla, and Helles. Scattered along the coast, they commanded every vantagepoint and kept the Turks from showing themselves near the cliffs and checked their attempts to counter-attack.

TORPEDO-PROOF MONITORS.

NEW BRITISH FLEET AT DARDANELLES.

SURPRISE FOR HUNS AND TURKS.

After the sinking of the Triumph, followed two days later by the loss of the Majestic, the fleet had to retire to sheltered harbours, protected by booms and nets, says Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, writing from the Dardanelles to the "Daily Mail." The Turks on the hills above us looked on exultingly. The swinehunds, as they called the big guns of our ships, had gone.

Meanwhile what was happening? The brains at home were working out a scheme to get back command of the surface of the Mediterranean. They set to work to design craft which could carry the guns of battleships without having their vulnerability to submarine attack. Rumours came rippling down the sunny Mediterranean of strange craft having been sighted on their way out the like of which had never been seen in Eastern waters before. One fine day in July the first of them arrived. She was unlike any other vessel ever seen in these parts, having a low freeboard, almost flush with the water, a 9.2in. her bows and a long 6in. astern.

She was followed by another, even smaller, armed with two brand-new, beautiful 6in. guns, "the same as the Lizzie's," as the crew delight to tell you. She was so small and so young that no one had even taken the trouble to baptise her, so she carried a number in lieu of a name. Her crew of seventy can hardly be said to live in her; there is no room for that—they apparently hang on anywhere they can. This little craft came all the way from England under her own steam.

The Turks must have regarded her arrival with mingled contempt and amusement after their experience of the mighty Queen Elizabeth and others; but they sang a different tune when one fine day she went outside to calibrate and they found that this baby of the deep could throw 100lb. of high explosive twelve miles without overreaching herself.

The next arrival caused somewhat of a sensation, not only to the enemy, but also to our own troops. One afternoon there appeared at the entrance of Kephalos Harbour an amazing-looking object. She could hardly be said to steam up, but rather wobbled into port, like a huge goose primed for Michaelmas. It was impossible to tell at a distance whether she was broadside on, or showing her bows or her stern, for she seemed to be quite round.

Her high side held aloft an absolutely flat deck, on which nothing showed except an enormous turret from which projected two guns of enormous girth and length, while rising from her centre, like the giant of some Californian forest, was a huge striped tripod, bearing aloft a kind of oblong jewel-box, the exact replica, on a huge scale, of that in which the Dalai Lama bears about with him the ashes of his first embodiment.

THE SECRET BELT.

Sensation followed sensation. Her crew began to bathe. Apparently all possessed the divine power of walking on the water, for, on descending the ladder, instead of plunging into the waves, they, walked along them by the side of her, and, having thus distributed themselves, proceeded to dive in, only to climb out again a few minutes later at will.

We set off in boats to investigate this strange phenomenon, and then found that just below the surface her sides bulge out some 10ft. and then curve under, forming a platform just washed by the waves. This is the secret and the mystery of these craft. In that bulge man has concentrated his ingenuity to defeat the submarine. If a torpedo strikes her side it will explode amid a variety of substances which I must not mention, and the hull of the vessel will escape injury.

These huge monitors carry naught but two 14in. guns and some anti-aircraft armament. They are roomy and comfortable, unlike their smaller neighbours. Their speed is very slow, on account of their strange shape, and they steer badly, but at present their development is only in its infancy, and they are interesting because in them you see the germ of what will probably be the battleship of the future.

The first time one of these monitors went to the mouth of the Dardanelles to calibrate she gave the poor old Turk a horrid shock of surprise. Her guns go off with a terrible roar and carry over three-quarters of a ton of metal fifteen miles. Later on three more of these monsters arrived, giving us eight 14in. guns with in addition to a large number of smaller monitors of all shapes and sizes, some with names and some without.

Then the new fleet began to settle to its work, sallying forth day by day and bombarding the enemy's positions, being spotted for by balloon, ships and aeroplanes. The Turks and the Huns then began to grasp the sad fact that we had once more regained command of the surface of the seas.

OLD BOATS NEW LIFE.

Later on two other strange vessels, the Endymion and Theseus cruisers, twenty-five years old, also protected by a formidable waistbelt similar to that worn by the monitors, turned, up. It has not im-

(Continued on Column 5.)

THE LATE SIR P. M. MEHTA.

REFERENCES IN HIGH COURT.

GLOWING TRIBUTE BY THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

The Bombay High Court, opened yesterday, after the October vacation. Before commencing work, the Chief Justice who presided in the First Court on the Appellate Side with the Hon. Sir John Heaton, and Sir Dinshaw Davar on the Original Side, made refferences in glowing terms to the memory of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.

Both the courts were crowded with members of the Bar.

The Chief Justice said:—

I desire before commencing the business of the day to say a few words regarding our distinguished citizen Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.

He was, I think, the senior member in India of the Bombay Bar (Sir Andrew Scoble and Mr. Latham being his only surviving seniors), and it is a matter for pride among members of that Bar that it has provided for India probably her most ardent and efficient champion.

Few of those now in practice knew him as a regular practitioner in these courts. I however frequently met him in that capacity. He brought to his work all the determination, courage, industry and effective statement which marked him in a wider sphere. But his chief interest was always in the public life of Bombay and I believe he deliberately renounced work on the Original Side of this Court where he could easily have obtained a large practice for the less continnous and exacting practice to which he devoted himself in what I may call his leisure hours during the last 30 years. It is interesting to think how his legal training influenced his public life. No aspect of his career is more notable than his intense insistence on the constitutional rights of the institutions with which he was concerned, whether the Municipal Corporation or the University of Bombay. He fought strenuously in Council for the muncipal liberty of Bombay and from 1888 onwards he was the most powerful champion of the rights which he had helped to win. One of the reasons why he had such an ascendancy in the Corporation was that he was always the best municipal lawyer in the assembly. No one knew the governing Act so well in spirit and in letter. I have touched only on his career in connection with the law. Others have said and no doubt will say much on other aspects of his life. Here we are concerned with his memory as the senior Indian member and most distinguished member of our Bar.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

The Hon. Mr. Jardine, the Advocate-General, said:—

On behalf of the Bar I desire to express our appreciation of the tribute uttered by your Lordship, the Chief Justice, to the memory of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. Having regard to the terms of that tribute and your Lordship's personal acquaintance with Sir Pherozeshah's work at the Bar, little remains for me to say. Called to the Bar some 47 years ago, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta might, had he so wished, have had a very great career in this Court; and the attractions of such a career were and are peculiarly great to all Indians. But throughout his life, the energies of Sir Pherozeshah were mainly devoted to public affairs, especially the affairs of this great city. That devotion though it could not prevent him from attaining a large practice in the mofussil courts or from attracting a large clientele of persons whom he advised in Bombay, necessarily precluded him from a regular and sustained practice in these Courts. The result has been that for a great many years past Sir Pherozeshah had been almost a stranger, though always a very welcome one in the High Court, and a large number at the Bar have never heard him plead. No one however who heard him speak whether in Court, or in the Council, or in the Corporation, or at any public meeting, could fail to note the great talents he had, his fine delivery and his manner, his wide knowledge, his clear mind, his great gift of language and almost unique aptitude for explaining intricate points on all complicated subjects, a sense of humour which refreshed others as well as himself and not least a great knowledge of and a great sympathy with human nature. In the developments of the great talents which I have tried faintly to describe I think we may claim that his experience and training at the Bar had considerable influence. Sir Pherozeshah's choice of his career deprived this Bar of a brilliant advocate but gave a citizen to the city and to the Empire.

GOVERNMENT PLEADER.

Mr. S. S. Patkar, Government pleader, who followed, said:—"On behalf of the Appellate bar, I associate myself with all the remarks that fell from my lord the Chief Justice and the Hon. the Advocate General. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was connected with the Bombay High Court since 1863. He was a distinguished lawyer, but more than a lawyer he was a jurist, an orator, politician, and statesman. His forensic skill, his commanding figure, his unrivalled powers of eloquence and debate, whether in Councils of State, seats of learning or municipal or other deliberative bodies, his lofty patriotism combined with unswerving loyalty will long be missed but will surely be treasured up and cherished in loving memory. His death, besides being a professional and national calamity, is a loss to the British Empire."

JUSTICE DAVAR'S TOUCHING REFERENCE

On the Original side of the High Court; the Hon. Sir Dinsha Davar also made a reference.

The Hon. Sir Dinsha Davar said:—

Gentlemen of the Bar and members of the legal profession,—Since we last parted in this Court we have lost the most senior member of the Bar and by far the most distinguished and useful citizen of Bombay. At a time like this it is difficult to give expression to language of feelings that dominate, I have no doubt the mind and the heart of every member of the legal profession.

Sir P. Mehta had for sometime left us so far as the High Court was concerned, but to me it was a most marvellous exhibition of personal attachment to notice what bewitching influence he exercised over every member of the Indian Bar—be he senior or the most junior. They all were attracted by his loveable personality. They all congregated to his room. They all were devoted to his personal wishes and it was marvellous to notice that no kind of counter-influence had ever the smallest effect in defeating the wishes of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta where members of the Indian Bar were concerned.

Gentlemen, differences of opinion must always exist amongst thinking men and I am free to confess that there were very many differences between him and me; but I could say with pride and pleasure that during the long course of over 30 years of association with him at the Bar and outside the Bar these differences of opinion he never allowed to interfere with the harmonious feelings of friendship.

It may be said of him, it has often been said of him that he was impatient of contradiction, that he was autocratic and that at times he was a little tempestuous in forcing his views, but his worst traducers can never venture to say that in one single act of his life, he was actuated by selfish or interested or impure motives.

He has left by the purity of his public life an example which may be imitated by every member of the Bar and by every public man with great advantage, and the more that example is imitated, the sweeter will be the public life of Bombay. With his towering personality and his great influence, he might have been able to secure places and positions for those belonging to him, for his friends and for others but I venture to think that there is not one single man in Bombay who can say that he ever succeeded in getting from Sir Pherozeshah Mehta a single letter of recommendation at any time to any high official asking for any favour for those that belonged to him or, for those in whom he took interest. He succeeded in winning for himself titles positions and places, but I confess that whenever I heard of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, I always felt that he was not the same man who was known to us and to the Bombay public familiarly as Pherozeshah Barrister. As barrister or our old friend his memory will always be cherished by us for many generations.

It has pleased Providence to call him to his presence after a long, brilliant and useful life and Bombay to-day is much the poorer for his loss. We cannot dispute the decree, we cannot recall him amongst us. He is gone and his place will always remain vacant, but we can join in praying that the Creator who has called him in his presence may vouchsafe to him a place beside his throne in the highest heaven and that his great and mighty soul may have everlasting and perfect peace vouchsafed to him.

HON. MR. SETALVAD.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad (the Senior Member present) said:—My Lord,—It is with very heavy hearts that the members of the Bar associate themselves with all that has fallen from your Lordship regarding the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. The Bar were always justly proud of the great and eminent position that one of their members in the person of Sir Pherozeshah had attained in the public life of this Presidency and this country. It has been rightly and truly said of him that not only was he the bulwark of the rights and liberties of the people of this country but he was also the bulwark of British rule in this country. My Lord, his great example of unique and self-less public life and the great personal sacrifices he made in the service of the public, will always endure as a beacon light to encourage and to inspire not only those now living but also generations yet unborn.

CONDOLENCE MESSAGES.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER AND BUREAU.

The following letter has been addressed to Lady Mehta by the Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau:—

Dear Madam,—On behalf of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau I beg most mournfully to offer their deep sympathy and sincere condolence at the untimely death of your dear husband, the late lamented Sir P. M. Mehta. In common with millions of his countrymen they mourn his great loss. In him the country has lost its most sagacious guide and leader and this city the most distinguished and public-spirited citizen.

Again assuring you of their profound sympathy and sorrow in your great bereavement,

I remain,
Dear Madam
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) D. E. WACHA,
Chairman.

GRAIN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

At a special meeting of the members of this Association assembled under the Presidency of Mr. Dharsi Khetsi of Messrs. Talackchand Mamraj, unanimous resolutions were passed expressing great sorrow at the national Loss sustained in the sudden death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and expressing sympathy with Lady Pherozeshah and the bereaved family. A resolution was also passed to close the Grain and Seeds Bazar to-day as a mark of respect to the worthy departed.

MARWARI SAMMAILAN.

At a meeting of the Marwari Sammailan, under the presidentship of Seth Jamnalalji Honorary Magistrate, of the firm of Rai Bahadur Bachhraj Jamnalalji it was resolved to send the following letter to Lady Mehta and the family:—

"The Marwari Sammailan of Bombay express their deepest sorrow at the great loss which you, and India as a whole have suffered in the sudden demise of Sir Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta. His services and great name have become household words, and need no mention. The blow is all the more severe having come at this trying and critical moment in the history of Indian Politics. Still India has to submit to the destiny which is in store for her and, therefore, the president and members of this Sammailan, express their sincerest sympathy with you, and hope that the sympathy of the whole nation will give you courage to bear this loss, heavy as it is.

May God give peace and rest to his great soul.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

Owing to the sad demise of the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, who had been a Vice-Chairman of the Bombay City Centre of the St John Ambulance Association, the First Aid Classes organised by Mr. D. F. Panthaki under the auspices of the Association, will not meet on Saturday next. A letter of condolence and deep sympathy on behalf of the gentlemen attending these classes has been forwarded to Lady Aimai Mehta.

Also, the Home Nursing and First Aid Classes organised by Mrs. Shirin Panthaki on the premises of the Seva Sadan will not meet on Thursday and Saturday next respectively.

The Class for "Maternity and Infant Welfare" organised on the premises of the Young Ladies' High School under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association and the Lady Willingdon Scheme will also not meet on Sunday next, out of respect to the memory of Sir P. M. Mehta, who had been a Vice-President of the Association. A letter of condolence on behalf of the above three Ladies' Classes has been addressed to Lady Mehta.

The Panalal Pooranchand Jain High School was closed yesterday as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Sir Pherozeshah.

OTHER PLACES.

(News Bureau.)

NADIAD, Nov. 9.

The Kaira District Association, Nadiad, has sent to Lady Pherozeshah Mehta their condolence on the death of her distinguished husband.

CALICUT, Nov. 9.

Mr. Windle, Superintendent of Police, North Malabar, presided over a public meeting held in Cannanore for expressing public grief at Sir Pherozeshah's death. All Malabar papers publish leading articles in praise of the deceased statesman.

ALIBAG, Nov. 9.

A meeting of the citizens of Alibag was held in the hall of the late Mr. Govind Baba Gurjar this evening under the presidency of Mr. Shankerao Vaidya, pleader, to record the high sense of the great loss sustained by India in general and especially by the Bombay Presidency on the lamentable death of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. The meeting authorized the President to forward a message of condolence to his family.

MADRAS, Nov. 9.

The Madras Provincial Congress Committee has sent a condolence message to Lady Mehta and the members of the late Sir Pherozeshah's family.

LAHORE, Nov. 9.

The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the Indian Association held this afternoon under the presidency of Mr. Harkishen Lal.

"That this meeting of the Indian Association, Lahore, has learnt with profound sorrow the melancholy and unexpected news of the death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and places on record its deep sense of the irreparable loss to the motherland and of his ever-lasting services to his countrymen and the Indian National Congress and deeply sympathise with Lady Mehta and the members of the family.

A public meeting of the citizens of Lahore will be held at Bradlaugh Hall on Saturday to express grief and sorrow at the death of Sir P. Mehta.

OOTHAMNA CEREMONIES IN THE MOFUSSIL.

Oothamna ceremonies for the repose of the soul of the departed Parsi patriot were performed on Sunday last at the fire temples of Navsari and Nargol, a large number of Parsis being present at both places on the occasion. Speeches were delivered in high praise of the deceased, whose name it was resolved to include in the "Namgaran" list of illustrious personages invoked at religious ceremonies by the Parsis.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A special general meeting of the members of the above Association will be held to-day in the Rooms of the Association at 5-15 p.m. (B.T.) to place on record the high sense of the great loss sustained by the Association on the lamentable death of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, who was Chairman of the Council and President of the Association for over 25 years.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST,

IMPROVEMENT OF SLUM AREAS.

POWER FOR ACQUISITION OF PART-HOUSES.

CORPORATION REPRESENTATIVES' PROTEST.

At a special meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust held yesterday, under the chairmans' ip of Mr. Orr, consideration was given to the Report of the Improvements Committee as to how to deal with the represented areas. The Chairman proposed that the Trust's solicitors be asked to draft an amendment to move the Government to give the Improvement Trust powers corresponding to the English Housing of the Working Classes Act, so as to enable the Trust to acquire parts only of houses, instead of the whole houses, and to levy betterment contributions from the owners of houses benefited.

Sir Ibrahim strongly protested on what he called the encroachment of the powers of the Municipality. He thought it was against the intentions of the legislature, which created the Improvement Trust, for them to acquire these powers. They were only shifting more and more burden on the ratepayers, he added.

Mr. Wacha and Mr. Gamadia also protested against the acquisition of these additional powers. Mr. Wacha thought that these makeshifts and palliatives were of no use. The right way to improve the slums was to acquire them and then demolish them. The resolution was then put to the vote the official majority voting for it, the Corporation representatives with the exception of Mr. Wacha, voting against, the latter and Sir Sassoon J. David abstaining from voting.

The Chairman informed the Board that he had received a letter from Dr. Turner, the Health Officer, stating that during the discussion on the subject of slum improvements his opinions in some instances had been misquoted. His (Dr. Turner's) view briefly was that he was in favour of widening roads provided something was done to improve insanitary areas in the city and that if attempts had been made to deal seriously with insanitary areas the controversy on the Parel Road scheme would probably not have taken place.

The Chairman then read the conclusions arrived at by the Improvements Committee in 1912. The Committee said that improvement by wholesale acquisition of property was too costly and that powers should be obtained to acquire parts of the property. The main question before the Board that day, the Chairman said, was whether they should move the legislature with a view to get powers similar to those provided in section 38 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act in England for acquiring parts of houses instead of the whole. In England the same difficulty had been experienced that they were experiencing at present in Bombay in regard to the acquisition of property in this manner. A great many members of the Corporation were in favour of acquiring parts of property for improving insanitary areas though they were opposed to the indirect policy of the Trust, of improving slums.

"A MERE PALLIATIVE."

Mr. D. E. Wacha said the question was whether the acquisition of parts of slums would achieve the object which they had in view. That was a mere palliative and palliatives did no good as they did no permanent good. He did not understand why they should be afraid of incurring loss which they were told they would incur by acquiring wholesale properties if by doing that they could improve the slums. He thought it would be much better if five or six of these pestilential areas should be thoroughly improved even at the risk of incurring loss than only partially improving a number of them. The object for which the Trust was created was to improve insanitary areas.

The Chairman said what they all tried to do was to find out some methods for improving the slums.

Mr. Wacha said the only method was to distroy those slums.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola said it was no use working in any way without realising what the literature on the subject indicated and what was the object for which the Trust had been brought into existence.

Mr. Wacha: Never mind the literature We should do what commonsense tells us to do.

Continuing Mr. Wacha said they should improve the slums by acquiring them wholesale and destroying them. The method of securing some contribution from house-owners who benefited by the improvements was only a palliative and palliatives were no good.

FRESH LIABILITY ON RATEPAYERS.

Sir Ibrahim said that it was not his intention on this Board to take up much of their time, because the official majority was there, and if they wished it the proposal could be carried out by the Board. It was unnecessary for him to dilate on this board on the subject. The Chairman was putting forward proposals which were opposed by everybody. They were doing it even against the intentions of the legislature for which the Improvement Trust was created. The Chairman wanted to do all this because he could not get more money from the Corporation. The Port Trust and the Chamber of Commerce were against any contribution being made by the trade. The Trust, therefore, said that the money must be paid by house-owners. Money was given to the Trust on the distinct understanding that it should be spent on the improvement of the slums. If they had spent those 80 or 90 lakhs and the 4½ lakhs from the Government on the slums they could have improved them. He himself would be glad to support any scheme for the improvement of the slums. But all the money that had been got had been diverted from the real purpose. He was there to protest and protest vehemently against transferring further liability upon the ratepayers. Sir Ibrahim pointed out that the basis on which the present proposal had been put forward was that the cost of the total demolition system was prohibitive. He denied that *in toto*. He asked whether they were prepared to prove it. The Trust had carried out the Mandvi-Koliwada scheme without any loss whatsoever. Sir Ibrahim then emphasised the distinction made in the Act between the improvement of unhealthy areas and of unhealthy dwelling houses. If they looked at section 23 of the Improvement Trust Act they would find that when the Trust was constituted the work of improving unhealthy areas was rightly taken out of the hands of the Corporation and deliberately given to the Improvement Trust, but the improvement of unhealthy dwelling houses was left to be carried out by the Municipality under the Municipal Act. Thus they would see that the function of the Trust was to improve unhealthy areas only. He asked why after sixteen years of their xistence the Trust should seek to take upon themselves the powers which were inherently invested in the Municipality, namely the powers of improving unhealthy dwelling houses.

IMPROVEMENT OF UNHEALTHY AREAS.

Mr. P. R. Cadell said the improvement of the slums was purely a question for house-owners themselves. They all wanted to improve unhealthy areas. Sir Ibrahim wanted to do that in a more expensive way than it was absolutely necessary. The principle recognised in this respect elsewhere was not to acquire the whole property. The principle was that improvement should be made by the house-owners at their own expense. Sir Ibrahim knew perfectly well that the powers of the Trust in respect of carrying out such improvements were insufficient.

Sir Ibrahim said that the Legislature took the ratepayers' money and handed it over to the Improvement Trust for improving all slums, but the Trust had illegally diverted the money to road-widening schemes. That was his opinion and also the opinion of the Corporation. But it was hopeless to urge these arguments in a Board like this when it had already made up its mind in a certain way.

ENCROACHING UPON THE POWERS OF CORPORATION.

The Commissioner enquired what were the exact points the Board was now discussing.

The Chairman said they were discussing the proposals of the Improvements Committee and what he asked for the present was that a section corresponding to section 38 of the English Act for the housing of working classes should be inserted in the Trust Act, giving powers to the Trust to remove parts of houses for the improvement of slum areas and to levy betterment contributions from house-owners who benefited by such improvements. What he wanted the Board to agree to was to have the Act amended, so that they might have these powers. They did not commit themselves to a final decision in the matter at present, but they would merely ask the Trust's solicitors to draft an amendment of their Act to achieve this object.

Sir Ibrahim said he was opposed to the transference of this power of the Corporation to the Trust.

The Chairman: I am not proposing any such thing.

The Ibrahim: Then what do you propose?

The Chairman said he proposed to get powers for removing obstructing houses and for acquiring parts of houses for improving slums.

Sir Ibrahim asserted that that duty had been imposed upon the municipality, and to give such powers to the Trust was tantamount to encroaching upon the powers which were exercised by Municipal Corporations all the world over.

Mr. Cadell said he could not agree with Sir Ibrahim that by obtaining these powers they were encroaching upon the rights of the Corporation. Every power which the Municipality had would remain absolutely untouched. The proposed amendment could not possibly interfere with the rights of the Corporation.

The Chairman said he was afraid he had omitted to explain that these powers would be exercised in dealing only with represented areas,—the schemes sent up by the Municipality. What the Board said was that unless they had these powers they could not deal with these areas.

PURCHASE OF OBSTRUCTIVE HOUSES.

Sir Ibrahim asked why they should not purchase the obstructive houses and make use of them in a way profitable to themselves. They had not been paying full value for the slums which they acquired.

Mr. N. J. Gamadia said they were not paying even 75 per cent of the market value.

The Commissioner said he was prepared to prove that they were paying 150 per cent.

Sir Ibrahim said if the Municipality were alert enough they would not do so.

The Chairman then placed before the meeting the following resolution: "That the Trust's solicitors be asked to draft for the consideration of the Board an amendment of the Act to secure power for represented areas to acquire parts of houses instead of the whole, to remove obstructive houses and to recover betterment charges from house-owners benefited by such removal."

Mr. Wacha said if they acquired parts of houses, only such parts would be improved, while the other parts would remain insanitary, and their object of sanitary improvements would thus be frustrated.

The resolution was then put to the vote and declared carried by a majority of seven to three, the dissenting members being Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola and Mr. Gamadia. Sir Sassoon David and Mr. Wacha abstained from voting.

The meeting then adjourned.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieutenant C. F. Taylor, West Yorkshires.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant W. B. Carslake, West Surreys.

Lieutenant L. M. Combe, Cameronians.

Second-Lieutenant R. A. Adamson, Londons.

Second-Lieutenant E. M. Bates, Service Corps.

Second-Lieutenant J. K. Bostock, North Staffords.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED KILLED.

Lieutenant Z. A. Turton, Norfolks.

MEDITERRANEAN CASUALTIES.

KILLED

Major A. G. Wood, Essex.

Second-Lieutenant L. A. Coats, Northumberland Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieutenant H. Sassoon, Engineers.

DROWNED.

Captain D. R. Salamons, Engineers.

Lieutenant H. B. Crowe, Royal Fusiliers.

NOW DROWNED.

Second-Lieutenant J. Weeks, Devons.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant H. D. Murrane, Royal Lancasters.

Lieutenant E. D. Wolton, Suffolks.

Second-Lieutenant G. W. Dodds, Engineers.

Second-Lieutenant A. Jennings, Artillery.

Second-Lieutenant W. K. Nevin, North Lancashires.

DARDANELLES CASUALTY.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. R. Fulton, Scots Fusiliers.

(News Bureau.)

DELHI, Nov. 9.

The 239th list of casualties from France report three killed, three deaths from wounds and two deaths from disease. Two died of desease in British East Africa.

The 7th List from Aden reports one killed, one death from disease and three wounded.

The 83rd list from the Mediterranean reports a number of Indian rank and file. killed the majority belonging to 1/10th Gurkhas.

PARIS FACTORY EXPLOSION.

DEBRIS PICKED UP A MILE AWAY.

Great damage and loss of life was caused in Paris on October 20 by a series of tremendous explosions which took place at a factory in the Rue de Tolbiac, near the Place d'Italie, in the south-east corner of the city, not far from the fortifications, says the "Daily Mail."

The factory was destroyed, many of the neighbouring houses were so damaged that they had to be evacuated, and every window in the vicinity was smashed. Thirty-five bodies were found in the ruins. Sixteen were those of women and nine of men; the other ten were so mutilated as to be unrecognisable. The number of injured removed to the hospitals was fifty-one two of whom died shortly afterwards.

Two of the explosions were almost simultaneous, and were immediately followed by a third, which shook the whole district. A dense cloud of acrid fumes rose from the ruins and a shower of debris fell in the streets and on the houses within a radius of two hundred yards. Some pieces of iron dropped a mile away, on the right bank of the Seine. A large shed opposite the factory caught fire, but the outbreak was soon extinguished.

The factory, in which materials of a highly inflammable nature were handled, employed about 200 workers, principally women and girls, who were divided into a day and a night shift. The number of killed and wounded shows that scarcely anyone in the building escaped

DROPPED A CASE.

According to "Le Journal," the catastrophe was caused by some men who were loading cases on to a motor-wagon at the door of the factory. The men happened to drop one of the cases, which exploded with a terrific report, blowing the wagon to fragments and making a large hole in the ground where the vehicle stood. Directly afterwards the whole building blew up.

The scene in the immediate vicinity of the factory was terrible. The houses were shaken as if by an earthquake. Scores of women, carrying their babies, rushed out, believing that a Zeppelin raid had begun.

Another explanation of the catastrophe given by the "Petit Journal" is that the motor-wagon was already loaded and making its way out of the factory when it bumped violently over a gutter. One of the cases fell out of the wagon and started the explosions.

MANAGER'S ESCAPE.

The manager of the factory, who was in his office, had a marvellous escape. He was buried under the ruins, but managed to make his way out and rush through the blazing building with a few other survivors.

President Poincare, M. Albert Thomas (Minister of Munitions), M. Malvy and many municipal councillors visited the ruined factory during the afternoon and watched the salvage work, which proceeded throughout the night and well into next day. At 5.30 p.m. it was announced that there was no further danger.

Sir James Meston unveiled last evening a tablet in connection with the agricultural building of the Allahabad Ewing Christian College. In the course of his speech his Honour supported the view expressed by Professor Jevons in a recent lecture that India should concentrate its efforts in agriculture rather than industries.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

BILL OF EXCHANGE AND AN ENEMY ALIEN.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.)

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA ..... Plaintiffs.

v.

B. K. MOTIRAM & Co. ..... Defendants.

The plaintiff bank sued the defendants who were a firm of merchants carrying on business in Bombay for Rs. 1,048-5-4. On the 24th of June 1914 George H. Alberti drew a bill of exchange upon the defendants in favour of the plaintiffs for £65-0-6 payable at 30 days sight. The bill was purchased by the plaintiffs in London for its full value and sent out to plaintiffs in Bombay. The defendants accepted the bill on 20th July 1914; by terms of the acceptance the bill was payable at the office of the plaintiffs in Bombay. The bill purported to be drawn against certain goods per S. S. Litchenfels. The plaintiffs said that it should be treated as drawn against the shipping documents for such goods namely the bills of lading, invoice and insurance policy.

The S. S. Litchenfels was a German ship. She arrived in Bombay shortly before war was declared between England and Germany and left for Marmagoa before discharging her cargo with a view to evade capture. She reached Marmagoa in safety and had since remained there.

The bill was dishonoured by the defendants at due date. The British Government had now made arrangements by which Consignees of cargo per S. S. Litchenfels could obtain delivery thereof. The plaintiffs stated that they were ready and willing to hand over the said documents against payment of the amount due under the bill.

The plaintiffs now claimed Rs. 1,048-5-4 being the equivalent of £65-0-6 including interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum upto 20th September 1915.

The defendants in their written statement said that George H. Alberti was a merchant carrying on business at Hamburg and had since the outbreak of the war between Great Britain and Germany become an alien enemy.

The bill of exchange was accepted subject to the terms and conditions mentioned therein and in the documents accompanying thereto of which the plaintiff had notice. These documents consisted of an invoice signed by an alien enemy, a bill of lading in two parts signed by the Captain of a German steamer with a blank endorsement, thereon by George H. Alberti abovementioned and an open policy of Insurance of the North China Insurance Co., Ltd., signed by a German firm. The defendants submitted that the acceptance was a qualified acceptance. It was conditional upon the said documents being tendered to the defendants by the plaintiffs and upon the defendants being put in a position to get the delivery of the goods referred to in the bill of lading on the C.I.F.C.I. terms.

The defendants admitted that the plaintiffs presented the bill for payment on the due date but the war having broken out in the meanwhile and in view of the Royal proclamation issued on the 5th August 1914 and the ordinances and orders issued by the British and Indian Governments the defendants were prevented from accepting the shipping documents tendered, against which the payment of the bill was asked for.

Under the circumstances the defendants submitted that it became impossible for the plaintiffs to perform their part of the contract subject to which the defendants accepted the bill of exchange.

The defendants did not know of the arrangement made by the Government, as mentioned in the plaint, by which the Consignees of cargo per S. S. Litchenfels could obtain delivery thereof. The defendants further stated that the plaintiffs were not then or now, to make a valid tender of the documents and were not entitled to the payment of the bill.

Mr. Strangman instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown & Co., appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Jinnah instructed by Messrs. Daphtary Ferrera and Dewan appeared for the defendants.

The case is proceeding.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

SAILING WITHOUT LIGHTS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Mayne charged Balu Govind and two other tindals of prows with sailing without lights in the Bombay harbour. It was alleged that about 5 a.m. on Sunday Bombardier L. G. Morris noticed from the patrol ship Investigator the prows passing by. The accused were asked to stop but they proceeded towards the Elephanta Island. A chase was given and two rounds were fired across the bows of the prows, which then stopped. The three prows were heading about twenty-five other prows, which escaped. The accused pleaded guilty and were fined Rs. 25 each.

Mr. J. M. Schneider of the Port Officers' Staff then charged the accused with plying their vessels between the hours of sunset and sunrise and thus contravening the regulations made under the Government of India Defence Scheme. The accused pleaded guilty and were fined Rs. 25 each.

ALLEGED ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN COCAINE

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Gough charged Badal Abdul Rehman, a barber on board, the s. s. Roma and Nurmahomed Anwar a passenger by the same steamer, with importing 10,500 grains of cocaine, valued at about Rs. 3,927, from Port Said, and with abetment. Mr. M. K. Azad, barrister, defended the first accused.

It was alleged that the s. s. Roma arrived in the Bombay harbour on Saturday evening. The passengers came ashore, and at the Princes's Dock the second accused's luggage, was searched by Mr. W. E. Rice, Preventive Officer, when a bundle was found containing 10,500 grains of cocaine concealed in a pillow. The accused made a statement in consequence of which the first accused was arrested.

The first accused was discharged, and the decision in the case of the second accused was deferred.

BURNT AND CURRENCY NOTES.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon [illegible] Inspector Raghunathrao of the C. I. D. charged one Anant Purshottam Tare, a resident of Mahim and Laxman Budhya Patil with attempting to cheat the Commissioner of Paper Currency in respect of burnt halves of five and ten-rupee currency notes of the value of Rs. 100, belonging to a shopkeeper, named Mulshanker Liladhar.

The accused were defended by Messrs. N. N Saher and Gazdar, barristers.

It was alleged for the prosecution that the complainant, Mulshanker's hut was burnt in the village of Rai near Bhynder on January 15th. At that time he had in the hut currency notes of the value of Rs. 750. After the fire had been extinguished he collected some pieces of burnt notes from the debris and forwarded them to the Commissioner of Paper Currency and made a claim for the amount. The second accused also collected some pieces from the burnt hut and gave them to the first accused who also made a claim for the value of the notes. The pieces of notes submitted by the first accused being the identical ones said to have been missed by the complainant Mulshanker, the Paper Currency Office put the matter in the hands of the C. I. D. The latter after making enquiries arrested the accused and charged them in the first place with receiving stolen property (notes) and in the second place with attempting to cheat the Paper Currency Office. In the first case, as already reported, both accused have been found guilty and sentenced. To the second charge both the accused now pleaded guilty.

The Magistrate fined the first accused Rs. 100 and the second Rs. 75, with the alternative of six weeks' and one month's rigorous imprisonment respectively.

THE BANDRA BURGLARY.

ANOTHER PATHAN ARRESTED.

Inspector Griffiths and Sub-Inspector Athavle, with the assistance of the Bombay Police, very cleverly succeeded in arresting one of the suspected Pathans who are wanted in connection with the recent burglary at Khari-road.

The man was captured in the second storey of a two-storeyed house at Frere Road on Tuesday morning after a whole night's vigil. He had wales and other marks of violence on his person, which showed that he had recently experienced the rough-handling according to the account given by eye-witnesses of the encounter with the police.

Mr. Hurischand, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Thana, is personally directing the investigation of the case.

HIGH COURT VAKIL IN TROUBLE.

CHARGED WITH CHEATING CHARTERED BANK.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, Nov. 8.

The case against Mr. M. R. Sundaram Iyer, a High Court Vakil, who stands charged with cheating the Chartered Bank of India, came for argument to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Pelly.

Mr. Osborne, counsel for prosecution, submitted that the accused was sent by the Government as a witness before the Financial Commission and was met by Mr. Preston, Sub-Manager of the Chartered Bank in London. Mr. Preston allowed the accused to draw drafts on the Bank of Madras and paid him money. The first draft for £5 was drawn on 29th November, 1913, a second draft was drawn on 6th December and a third draft was drawn on 19th December for £200. The accused cabled £90 on 20th December which reached Madras on the 21st in time to cover two Bills for fifty and thirty pounds before twenty days, after which Bill was payable, had elapsed and before the Bank could know that the Bills might be dishonoured. Then he drew a further draft for £50. The accused's drawing draft on the Madras Bank implied two things: first, that he represented that he had authority to draw on that Bank and secondly, that the Bill would be met when presented. Both of these were false. Counsel then cited many statements from the correspondence between the accused and Mr. Preston of the head office of the Chartered Bank in London and the branch office in Madras and said that Mr. Preston knew that the accused was a witness before the Financial Commission, that the accused made him believe through correspondence that he had an account with the Madras Bank and was evading all occasions to meet Mr. Preston and was playing a sort of juggiery. When he came to India the accused wrote to Mr. Scott, Manager of the Chartered Bank, Madras, that he would meet him on 27th November but did not do so until a warrant was issued on the 30th when he met Mr. Scott and talked of part payments. This fact was an absolute proof to disprove that the accused was not always ready and willing to pay. As he had stated that the accused had £500 credit with the Chartered Bank was also disproved by the fact that the Chartered Bank pressed the accused for payment even before the amount was overdrawn.

The accused's defence was that if he obtained money from the Bank by stating that he was a witness before the Finance Commission there was no cheating for he was a witness. On the other hand, if the money was obtained by representation that he had money in the Madras Bank there was cause of cheating. Prosecution had not proved that he made any such representation. Cases cited by the counsel for prosecution all referred to cheques only. A Bill of Exchange was different. It had to be met only 20 days after the date of drawing. At date of its drawing a drawer might be expecting some money which he could remit before the Bill was due on the Bill of Exchange. In this case the accused expected money from business and was disappointed. He might have made false statements to excuse delay in payments but all such statements could not imply that money was obtained on false representations. As to his statements that he had credit for £500 in the Chartered Bank it was true and Mr. Preston's pressing him for payment helped only after the limited time for which he had that credit which had expired. The Chartered Bank by filing a criminal complaint against him without allowing him time for the payment of the Bill, had made it impossible for him to raise loans. Under such circumstances he submitted that the accused must be discharged before going into the case further.

His Worship has filed two charges of cheating against the accused in respect of two sums of money, namely, £200 and £50.

The case is adjourned.

FATAL RIDING ACCIDENT.

A LADY KILLED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, Nov. 9.

Mrs. Porteous, wife of Mr. Porteous, Acting Loco and Carriage Superintendent, Perambore Workshops, Madras, met with a fatal riding accident this morning. She could not control the horse and was killed.

THE REFORMED MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF BANGALORE.

PRESIDENT'S ADVICE TO COUNCILLORS

(NEWS BUREAU.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 9.

The newly constituted Municipal Council of Bangalore City held its first sitting yesterday under the presidency of Dewan Ba'adur K. P. Puttana Chetty. Mr. Chetty opened the proceedings with the following speech:—

Gentlemen, I have much pleasure in extending to one and all of you a hearty welcome. I have to congratulate the councillors elected by the people and nominated by Government. The citizens have conferred high honour upon them by giving them their suffrage and I am sure they will not disappoint popular expectations.

The present Council is thoroughly democratic and representative of various communities, five councillors representing the legal profession, nine representing trade and commerce, seven landholders, five Legislative Councillors, two Mahomedans and two Christians.

I crave indulgence to say a few words regarding the work that lies before us. There is an impression in some quarters that because men do honorary work they may do as little as possible. This is not a correct view. No one should undertake honorary work unless he can do it with the zeal and devotion of paid service; in fact, your work ranks higher than paid Government official work and the standard of efficiency you maintain must make you their examplar. The relation between you and executives should be one of mutual help and co-operation. You should also exercise forbearance towards the shortcomings of the staff and endeavour to increase its efficiency by all means in your power; expose abuses not with a view of besmearing the reputation of officers concerned, but to correct abuses and irregularities bound to exist in every large organisation.

NEED FOR SPECIALISATION.

Gentlemen, the conditions of the world are rapidly changing and the angle of vision shifting from day to day; we should, therefore, try and keep abreast of the times with high ideals and broad outlook. Younger members should study developments in other parts of the world and bring the results of such study to bear on reforming local affairs. Serious problems confront us in the near future, namely, housing of the poor, improvement of their living conditions, abatement of overcrowding, etc. In order not to dissipate your energies it is desirable that each councillor choose a special line of activity congenial to him and become the best informed on that subject. In this way we should create a body of experts in Council and then we can state in each year's administration report the effective part taken by each councillor in the city's uplift.

The extension of the city and its beautification have received the earnest attention of Government, who have promised to pay two-thirds of the outlay involved. It is for you, gentlemen, to see that the improvements are speedily taken up and executed. I wish you every success in the wider career now open of serving your beautiful city and its citizens on the higher plane of civic progress.

MEDICAL REGISTRATION ACT

MADRAS DOCTOR'S NAME STRUCK OFF

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, Nov. 9.

Anent the statement in the "Hindu" that the name of Dr. M. Krishnaswami Iyer, M. D., had been struc off the Medical Registration List, a representative of the "News Bureau" has gathered the following facts:—Kalavala Cunnan Chettiar's Free Ayurvedic Dispensary for the management of which Dr. Krishnaswami Iyer's name has been removed from the list is a gift to the city by Mr. Kalavala Cunnan Chettiar, one of the millionaires of Madras. He agreed to open two dispensaries in Madras, one Ayurvedic and another Allopathic, on the distinct understanding that Dr. Krishnaswamy Iyer would undertake the entire management of those institutions. Owing to war conditions and consequent difficulties of getting medicines and instruments, the opening of the Allopathic Dispensary was postponed and the Ayurvedic Dispensary was opened on 17th October by Sir S. Subramania Iyer. Vidyaratna Pandit Gopalacharlu acts as consultant in all professional matters connected with the dispensary and all the physicians doing professional work there are men who have had a training of four years in the well known Venkataramana Free Ayurvedic Dispensary founded by the late Hon. Mr. Krishnaswami Iyer. On an average about 200 patients daily resort to the dispensary. Dr. Krishnaswami Iyer has no knowledge of the Ayurvedic system. He merely supervises and manages the work of the institution and has nothing to do with the distribution of medicines or treatment of patients there. When the Medical Registration Bill was passed assurance was given by the Government that it would in no way prejudicially affect either the Ayurvedic or Unani system. The Medical Council formed under the Act object even to the general management of the free Ayurvedic Dispensary by Dr. Krishnaswami Iyer and regard his act as "covering" Ayurvedic Vaidyas and to have thus brought him under the charge of "infamous conduct in professional respect."

The services of Major E. N. Manley, R.E., Executive Engineer and Junior Government Inspector, Circle No. 2, A. are placed temporarily at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India and Mr. J. A. F. Young, Executive Engineer, Indo-Burma Connection Railway Survey is appointed Junior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 2, A.

BERLIN MARKET SCENES.

WOMEN WAITING ALL NIGHT

HUNGRY CITIZENS RUSHING TO MEAT SHOPS.

"Vorwarts" of Berlin gives details of how the blockade is affecting the poorest strata of the population in Germany:—

It is no exaggeration (says the leading Socialist organ) to state that in Berlin daily thousands of persons are battling for a small quantity of meat or lard, and the battle is none the less intense because it is not fought with weapons or even with hard words. Is it not a battle when one is compelled to expend time and strength all through a damp, cold autumn night waiting for a scrap of meat? And yet this is what happens to thousands who day by day wait outside the shops of the municipal centre for the sale of meat and fat.

The masses of people crush together long before the opening hour of these places, and in their eagerness, as soon as they are opened, nearly tear the clothes off one another's backs in order to get at the coveted treasure. The crush at the corner of the Eldena and Thaer-streets is tremendous. Here the municipality sells lard, frozen meat, and fresh mutton.

ALL NIGHT WAITING.

On the afternoon of Wednesday numerous women assembled in front of the places in order to be in good time when they were opened at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning. But they were driven away by the police and not allowed to reassemble until evening. There were hundreds of them supplied with stools and hassocks, which they placed along the walls, and here they waited the livelong night in the open and under the autumn showers. The booths were opened at 7 o'clock, and the sale went on till 10.

Police were present to break the rush of the people. They were let through the barriers in batches. At 9-30 o'clock there were about 100 people in the booths, and no one was allowed in after these had been served. About 1,000 persons still remained outside. These thousand unfortunates waited in vain all night in the street. As we entered the crowd we heard their complaints and wished that the head burgomaster might have heard them.

NIGHT AFTER NIGHT IN VAIN.

Numerous women surrounded us and told us that for three or four nights they had been waiting patiently for the doors to open, but could never get forward to the doors in time. They had to go home each time with an empty basket. They complained of unfairness in the methods employed in distributing the supplies, of favouritism also.

In another district of Northern Berlin, called Wedding, the city has also established selling places for bacon, ham fat, and lard. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon the crowds gather, even though they are refused entrance until 5 o'clock. As the hour of 5 approaches the crowd swells to great dimensions. Owing to the length of time they are obliged to wait, women collapse on the pavement or fall in fainting fits. It is really dangerous to life when the doors are opened at 5 o'clock.

The multitude simply stampedes to the stalls where the fat and lard is stored. It is like a wild mountain torrent. The scenes are most unedifying. Women are crushed against the stands and counters, others are knocked into big baskets, and it is a mercy that no serious accident has yet happened.

The other day it was announced that the sale would only take place at 7 o'clock in the morning. Most of the women of the district did not know of the change, and assembled at the usual afternoon hour—hundreds and hundreds of them. They would not go away, although they were told of the change of hour. They thought that there might be an odd chance of getting something, even out of hours. So many of them waited all through the evening, all through the night, until the magic hour of 7 struck. In half an hour every scrap of bacon and lard had disappeared from the market.

"END OF THE TRUCE."

MR. REDMOND'S WARNING.

Mr. John Redmond, addressing a National convention in Dublin on October 18, said:

"The existence of the present Coalition Government is a precarious one. It is threatened by internal as well as external dangers. There is no doubt about it that at the present moment a rich and powerful conspiracy is menacing its very existence. It is made up of men who are ready to sacrifice national unity in the face of the enemy in order to further their own predilections and theories and convictions. (Applause, and a voice: "Carson.") Any day we may be faced with a new reconstruction or by proposals which would end instantly the political truce and would rend the British people into contending factions."

It was common talk of political circles in England to-day that a general election, not on agreed lines but on lines of fiercest contention, may possibly arise. Happily they could boast in Ireland that Ireland was not in any degree whatever responsible.

In reply to an interruption, "What about Carson's army?" Mr. Redmond said: "Don't interrupt. Carson's army is at the front at the present moment, and I am sure the men will acquit themselves as brave Irishmen." (General cheers.)

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ANZAC SPORT WITH SNIPERS.

TURKS VAIN DODGES.

The following story of sniping in Gallipoli, the special sport of the Anzacs, is told by Captain C. E. W. Bean, the official Press representative with the Australian forces:—

Every rifle was silent. Nobody fired at that sign. The Australian is certainly not what you would call a religious man—at any rate, not so far as the observances of his religion go. But the moment that sign went up the shooting stopped. Generally, they used to leave sham periscopes contemptuously alone, for they knew the Turks only put them up in order to draw a shot. This afternoon the Turk in the trench had put up a sham tin periscope. Someone in an obvious loophole in our own trenches had shot it away. The Turk in the trench went off to get something else. It must have taken him some time to make it. But it appeared over the parapet in the end. It was a bit of shining tin this time; and he had cut it in the shape of a cross. Two men that scarcely ever miss drew a line on that object, and in two shots they cut the stick away from the tin.

The Turk has used every imaginable sort of periscope to get a view over our trenches. There were two ways to meet it; the first was to put up buttresses of sandbags across the long valley down which these snipers shot; the second way was to put up a buttress of counter-snipers.

This was the system of protection which it was decided to adopt, and it has been worked to a fine art at Anzac. The Australian officer responsible for part of the line looked round for a sportsman of the sort he wanted to organise the system, and chose a New Zealander—a man who I believe had a passion for sport, and a fine leader of men, and gave him a free choice of both Australians and New Zealanders for his snipers.

THE MYSTERIOUS SNOUT.

It was just the sort of adventure that appealed to the men. They made each valley and hillside their study. When the enemy found he was being peppered and began to resort to deceptions so as to make them believe that he was firing from somewhere else, they soon tumbled to the deceptions.

The moment a real periscope appeared over the top of any Turkish parapet within reasonable distance it was doomed. The Turks have tried periscopes of all sorts and sizes—mirrors on two sticks, mirrors on one stick, mirrors enclosed in metal cases, mirrors screened by green leaves and dead leaves, mirrors wrapped in sacking to look like part of a sandbag.

They covered one mirror with half-a-dozen shreds of sacking and raised it 2in. above a torn sandbag so that it looked as if the edge of the sandbag had just been lifted by the breeze. It was seen and smashed at once. Afterwards they put up a tiny tubular periscope, which they thought they could keep up regardless of bullets—there was a big dummy periscope bobbing up and down in the trench some way below it. That too was smashed. They have tried waving them backwards and forwards, and they never keep one up for more than a few seconds at a time.

One morning not so long since there suddenly showed over the Turkish parapet a long, conical, wickerwork object with a snout not unlike that of a pig, and far back on its long conical forehead two openings protruding like the eyes of an alligator. A sniper fired at it. He sat down to recharge his rifle. When next he looked through the loophole the snout was pointing straight at him. There was clearly no time to be lost. He emptied his magazine straight off into the object and it collapsed, ripped to bits, and it did not reappear.

So this strange sport goes on. Australians and New Zealanders have made it almost their own. The Turk has not the quickness of mind to match them, though for daring there is little to choose between the two.

AN UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY.

Raizada Budh Saran, S. C. G. V., M. A. S., of Health Department, Dehra Dun, writes:

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GREAT WAR PUZZLE.

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FIVE HOURS' RAIN OF JACK JOHNSONS.

DESPERATE EFFORT TO REGAIN LOST GROUND.

From particulars I have been able to gather the German attack en masse against our new line in front of Loos on October 8 seems to have been a resolute attempt to recapture all the ground won by us in our initial offensive on September 25 and in our attacks on the days succeeding, writes Mr. G. Valentine Williams, the "Daily Mail" correspondent at the British General Headquarters in France.

It was at 10.30 on the morning of October 8 that the Germans opened a preliminary bombardment which, in volume and severity, was little short of our great artillery preparation which opened our offensive on September 25. From 10.30 until 3.45 in the afternoon, almost without intermission, he rained Jack Johnsons on our front and support trenches.

The Germans directed their attack principally against the chalk pit and trenches between Hulluch and the Hohenzollern Redoubt. They were bombarding our front from two sides, but though often the parapet of our trenches was blown away, our men stood firm, waiting for the moment when the guns would cease and the expected attack would be launched.

Soon after three the severity of the bombardment slackened, but in exchange the enemy opened a heavy rifle and machine-gun fire right along the line. Then, while the German guns lifted and rained down shrapnel as a curtain fire over the rear of our lines to prevent, if possible the bringing up of reinforcements, long files of grey were seen debouching from behind the Bois Hugo and from the cover of the German parapet right along the line.

The German infantry came on shoulder to shoulder, officers behind, in four ranks, in four successive waves of men. They advanced with determination but even the high courage they showed could not prevail against the storm of fire which met them. As they rose up from their trenches, in some places only 50 yards from our line the whole length of our parapet burst into a roar of musketry.

TERRIBLE CARNAGE BY MAXIMS.

Our men fired rapidly into the advancing masses, while above the incessant rattle of rifles rang out the sharper barking of our machine-guns. Our maxims executed terrible carnage. The advance was almost instantly checked. The Germans wavered, then halted, then laid down, and then, in little groups, began to creep back to the cover of their trenches while all the time our guns poured shrapnel and high explosive among them.

By 5 p.m. the attack was all over. Our artillery had obtained the mastery of the enemy's guns, and by 5.30 his bombardment had almost entirely ceased. Thick piles of still, grey forms scattered about the shell-torn ground in front of our lines marked the path of his unsuccessful advance.

In the northern part of our line not only was the enemy advance beaten back but our infantry was also launched in pursuit of the retreating enemy. The only result achieved by the enemy in the attack, namely the capture of a portion of the southern communication trench of the Hohenzollern redoubt, which is in our hands, was merely a temporary success for our bombers lost no time in driving him out again.

TRAFALGAR DAY MESSAGES.

TRIBUTES TO BRITISH FLEET.

In connection with the Trafalgar anniversary the Navy League, which for a number of years has been responsible for the anniversary celebrations, received letters from Mr. Balfour and Mr. Churchill.

Mr. Balfour wrote:—

"Germany aims at world domination, and against world domination the British Fleet, from the time of Queen Elizabeth to the present day, has always been found the surest and most effectual protection."

Mr. Churchill wrote:—

"Another Trafalgar anniversary, finding us still at war, finds also the British Navy in undisputed command of the sea. For six months no hostile flag has been flown outside the Baltic. One danger after another has been overcome. We are stronger than ever, and incomparably better adapted to war conditions.

"Even submarine warfare against merchantmen, which seemed at first sight so difficult to deal with, has been got thoroughly under control and rendered incapable of affecting decisively the value of our trade or the supplying of our army, while at the same time our own submarines with a hundredth part of the opportunity, and with unsullied military conduct, have proved their superior skill and efficiency.

GRAND FLEET WILL DECIDE.

"From its shrouded throne amid the northern storm the Grand Fleet dominates and will finally decide, the fate of the warring nations, and by that formidable combination of strength and patience will secure the victory of our just cause. On land the good days are not yet come. A hazardous struggle, vast expenses, and hard privation lie before us. Courage. All's well with the Fleet. The destruction of German military manhood is irreplaceable. Under the sure shield of the Navy every mistake can be retrieved and every neglect can be repaired. The spirit of Nelson and the memory of Trafalgar are stirring to-day in our hearts, and should rouse us now to sustain unwearyingly the darkening conflict, and, by proceeding to all necessary extremes and laying aside every impediment, rescue Britain from dishonour and Europe from ruin."

Leave the office with a headache and go home? Don't do it—take Stearns' Headache Cure before you leave and you will arrive home in a pleasant mood. C 12

LONDON'S AIR FORCES.

WHY THE ZEPPELINS WERE MISSED.

Some interesting criticism of the air defences of London was offered in the House of Lords on Wednesday October 20, by Lord Sydenham, who was for many years in the Royal Engineers.

"The great difficulties of obtaining protection against aircraft bombs have not been appreciated," he said. The Zeppelin must first be found by the searchlights. The gunner must know the range within very narrow limits of accuracy, and the time fuse of the shell must be set very accurately in order that the shell should burst at a proper distance from the object The sighting of guns, too, was calculated upon terrestrial targets, and therefore it was wrong when one began to shoot in the air. If the men using these guns had come from the trenches, where they had been able to get actual practice, very different results might have been obtained.

The danger to our own population from using anti-aircraft guns was very small provided a time-fuse was used. The fragments of the burst shell were very small and they would fall at low velocities, so that except for the small risk of hitting an individual in the street there was nothing to fear. Buildings would be entirely immune.

FIND THE ZEPPELIN.

The suggestions that aeroplanes should cruise about London when Zeppelins were expected, he characterised as useless. In the only two cases in which Zeppelins had been brought down by aeroplanes bombs were used. Lieutenant Warneford had to drop five or six bombs before he effected his object, and if a contest of that kind went on over London our own bombs would be added to the danger of the Zeppelin bombs. We had already lost some lives and damaged a great many aeroplanes by sending them up on wild-goose chases in the dark.

The real chance of the aeroplane is to find the Zeppelin when it strikes our coast before the light fails or when it passes some point on its course which it must pass before dark comes.

"I am strongly opposed to reprisals," concluded Lord Sydenham, "but I believe that with proper organisation and proper handling of the guns by men who know how to use them we can soon assure ourselves that these raids will never be attempted again."

The Duke of Devonshire, speaking for the Admiralty, replied to a suggestion that public notice should be given of the approach of Zeppelins with the official view that this would probably bring a greater number of people into the streets than would be there ordinarily. There was no evidence in the possession of the Admiralty to show that any Zeppelin was brought down by gun-fire during either of the last two raids. The reduction of the lighting of London was of value. As to whether London could be given the same protection from aircraft as Paris enjoyed, the case of Paris was not exactly on all fours. There was no foundation for the suggestion that our anti-aircraft guns were not used more effectively for fear of doing damage to persons and property. He gave a general assurance that the Admiralty were doing all in their power to secure the safety of London.

NAVAL AIRSHIP OVER LONDON.

Shortly after five o'clock on Wednesday evening the Press Bureau announced that a British naval airship would probably fly over London between six and nine o'clock, and the publication of the announcement in the later editions of the evening papers quickly spread the news round London and reassured timid people who might otherwise have rushed to their cellars on the advent of the visitor, says the "Daily Mail."

In all parts of London the appearance of the friendly craft was Eagerly looked for, but as a matter of fact it appears that fewer people saw it than the Zeppelin of a week ago.

LATE MR. G. W. FOOTE.

FAMOUS TRIAL FOR BLASPHEMY RECALLED.

A famous controversy of the early 'eighties is recalled by the death of Mr. George William Foote, the well-known Freethinker, who passed away at Westcliff-on-Sea on October 17 at the age of 65. He was a close associate of Charles Bradlaugh during the period when so many historic parliamentary scenes centred round his religious beliefs. He founded the "Freethinker" and Bradlaugh wrote for it. After the Christmas number of 1882 appeared Foote was prosecuted for publishing "blasphemous and impious libels." It was a famous trial and took place at the Old Bailey. Sir Hardinge Giffard, now Lord Halsbury, prosecuted; Mr. Horace Avory, now Mr. Justice Avory, defended the printer of the paper indicted with Foote.

The blasphemies were not made public in court, but Sir Hardinge Giffard explained that a series of incidents in the life of Christ round which clustered some of the most profound mysteries of the Christian faith had been made "the subject of the grossest and most degrading caricatures."

Foote, defending himself, said that no prosecution for blasphemy had taken place for a quarter of a century and prophesied that it would be the last trial of its kind. The first jury to try the case disagreed. A few days later another jury found the prisoners guilty without even leaving the box and Foote was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

Another trial before Lord Chief Justice Coleridge resulted in the famous Coleridge decision that the fundamentals of religion might be attacked providing the comments and criticism were in temperate language.

Mr. Foote was a personal friend of Meredith, with whom he corresponded for thirty years, and of James Thomson, the poet, author of "The City of Dreadful Night."

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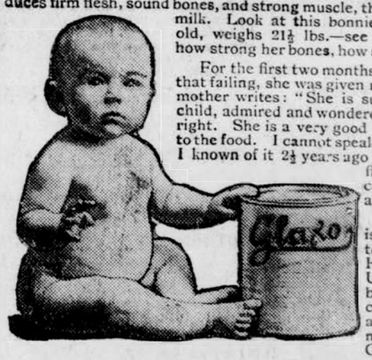

For the first two months she had breast milk, but that failing, she was given nothing but Glaxo. Her mother writes: "She is such a fine, firm, healthy child, admired and wondered at, as she sits bolt upright. She is a very good baby, which I put down to the food. I cannot speak too highly of Glaxo; had I known of it 2½ years ago I would not have lost my first lovely baby, who could keep nothing down and died at 8 months."

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Ask your Doctor!

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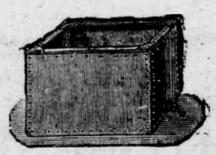

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A PAGE FOR THE HOME.

THE MODES IN PARIS.

LEATHER AS A FASHIONABLE MATERIAL.

The newest note struck here in Paris is the use of fine leather, kid in particular, both for hats and costumes, writes a Paris correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." For costumes, except, perhaps, in bands as trimming, for rough-weather wear, its use is not likely to become general, but for hats, "knocking about" hats, it is most practical. And the knocking-about hat is what we all want more than any other just now. Small close-fitting hats, or sailor-shaped ones, look very chic in dull kid, black, very dark blue, or brown. They look chic because so perfectly adapted to the circumstances of present-day life, when every woman with health and strength enough to go out in all weathers does so on some charitable mission or another, be it only to help in an *ouvroir*, or to try and cheer a sorrowing friend or neighbour. With a kid hat and one of the enveloping cloak-dresses in dark cloth, reaching to the ankles, over neatly-laced boots, the active woman of war-time is admirably equipped for whatever may be the out-door employment of her time, is independent of motor or horse, and makes, besides, a smart appearance, because suitability is the keynote of true smartness. Plain velvet or felt hats are sometimes trimmed with bands of fine kid.

THE VOGUE FOR VELVET.

For "dressy" wear velvet is becoming daily more general. The "cloak-dresses," made of velvet, preferably black, are remarkably distinguished-looking. They should be quite untrimmed—at most a band of fur round the edge of the skirt and at the wrist. They should have rather big, but plain, good buttons. The collar is high, made to fit closely or open out to show a muslin or lace blouse beneath. Such costume-cloaks, worn over a mousseline de soie or thin silk house-gown, button all the way down, and can be left unbuttoned in order to show the gown when wished. Linings are an important point for these costumes, as also for the velvet or fine cloth coat and skirt. The cloak or coat—made without revers, of course—has a thick, rich silk or satin lining—white or cream for elegance when the corsage and collar are to be thrown open. Just this bit of light or brightness makes the simply-made costume charming.

FOR SMART OCCASIONS.

The smart afternoon gowns, which in France so generally serve also for evening wear in ordinary life—the evening gown proper being kept for parties and ceremonial occasions,—are made just now of velvet, with the corsage decollete and sleeveless, worn over a transparent or very thin under-corsage. Thus the under-corsage can be varied infinitely, and be more or less dressy as desired. Very pretty smart blouses, to be worn in this way, are made of mousseline de soie, lace, net, or the finest Swiss muslin, the sleeves being rather tight and long to the wrist, with a frill, falling over the hand, edged with the narrowest possible border of good fur; the corsage is open, V-shaped in front, but high behind, with a high, Medici-like collar, also edged with fur.

A very pretty dress was of soft blue-grey velvet, with the skirt full and straight. The lower part of the corsage was of velvet, forming points on the bust, the upper part, and the long sleeves, of pale pink crepe de Chine veiled with mousseline de soie of exactly the same shade as the velvet. Velvet boleros are also worn.

Black materials are the favourite and most serviceable for smart gowns at present, but not the least expensive in regard to first outlay, as the run upon black is so great. White veiled with black lace is to be recommended, as the underdress can be changed and the lace used again and again.

BARONESS VON ROTTENTHAL

Who, after becoming a baseball enthusiast, developed a new dance, "The Temptation of Eve," which showed a similarity between the artistic poses of the classic dance and the unconscious grace of the ball-player. The baroness is planning to reproduce the dance in her future appearances in society charitable functions.

MISS ADRAH FAIR.

A young and beautiful actress of considerable ability, who appeared with great success in the immensely successful "To-night's the Night" at the Gaiety Theatre in mail week.

LADY MURRAY.

Whose husband, Sir Archibald Murray, has just taken over the work of the Chief of the Imperial Staff at Army Headquarters in London. Lady Murray is the daughter of Colonel Toke Dooner of Ditton Place, Maidstone.

THE DOUBLE SKIRT.

Reproduced from "The Sphere."
A chic version of the double skirt and frilled elbow sleeves.

SCARCITY OF DRESS FASTENERS.

There is every prospect of a famine in those useful metal press-studs which, during the past few years, have to a very large extent displaced hooks and eyes as a fastening for women's dresses. The manufacture of these press-studs was principally in the hands of the Germans, and the result of the stoppage of supplies is to be seen in the price which now has to be paid for them. Before the war drapers were able to sell these fastenings, two dozen or three dozen, mounted on a card, for a penny. The most they can now give for the money is six. In some shops only four are sold for a penny, which means an outlay of sixpence, or even ninepence, for the thirty-six studs. The drapers report that they are experiencing very great difficulty in obtaining further supplies, and when present stocks are exhausted they have no idea when they can be replenished. The only alternative, therefore, appears to be a return to the hooks and eyes.

"Next time you have a disagreeable cough, don't let it wear you out. Get a box of Zymole Trokeys they loosen the cough and stop the irritation. B 27.

THE NEW BLOUSES.

The tendency of the new blouse is distinctly on the restrictive side. Many of the new models are suggestive of the eighties, when we strangled ourselves in hard, stiff cuffs and collars, and spoilt our necks once and for all. The set basque, for instance, is appearing in a great many blouses, and the set basque implies a more or less set waist, and a set waist implies a reversion to linings, and so on and so forth. Again the high collar has practically taken up its abode among us. It is true that so far it has a somewhat Gladstonian opening, which allows us to fancy that we are still comfortable. Also the use of pleated muslin in such collars softens very much the effect of the old, hard, high collar. But does no one recognise the forerunner of another phase of frilling?

Finally the very low yoke is taking the place of the eminently becoming Raglan shoulder. This yoke frequently takes up at least half the depth of the blouse and by its downward tendency implies the champagne shoulder. The worst of it is that nobody recognises in these insidious departures a complete undermining of the comfortable old blouse of the last five years. As is usually the case, they are worn by young and pretty girls, and, being the forerunners of a vogue, they are very well and delicately cut. But it is another thing to think of the stout matron in a tight collar, a low yoke, and a basque, or even to think of the wearer who can only afford the little dressmaker and is not very clever in directing her. Another point about the new blouses is that they are all sorts of colours instead of confining themselves to the regulation white. This is often very becoming if the blouses are chosen with an eye to general effect. The paler colours of champagne, flesh colour, light bronze, and the really dark blues are a fairly safe choice, and suit many people better than hard whites or even creams.

SPARTAN CHILDREN.

In a competition promoted by the "Teacher's World," schoolchildren have been giving their ideas on how to economise. "Children should pull out their own teeth when loose and save a dentist's bill," wrote one young Spartan. Another wrote, "Do not waste water; use it over again."

The winner was Edward Pinchard (9), of Ravenstone, Olney, Bucks who said that he could, among other ways, earn money by running errands, minding babies, gathering blackberries, and could save it by giving up hop-scotch to save shoe-leather, giving up sugar and sweets, and by taking just enough salt and mustard with his food.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, who had promised to read the winning essay, expressed his pleasure and congratulated the victor.

HOUSEHOLD COOKING.

HARES AND RABBITS.

There are always plenty of rabbits on the market, and they are not nearly so much used as they might be. The tame variety ought more than ever to be cultivated now that meat is so costly, in order to provide a good supply for the kitchen, says a writer in the "Daily Telegraph." Some people give them preference, others like the flavour of the wild species. Boiled rabbit provides a tasty broth which goes a long way if a few dumplings are put into it, then the meat should be nicely served. In cooking too much care cannot be taken to see that the pot only simmers, for hard boiling cooks the meat to rags and takes its flavour from it. Skimming should always be done from time to time, as certain impurities are removed by it and the delicate taste of the rabbit remains. A stew with suet dumplings is a good meal for a family on a cold day. All remnants can be used up. The cook must note whether the specimen she has to treat is young or old. An old rabbit can be made quite tender if it is stewed slowly and for a longer period than the young flesh would require.

Hares and rabbits can be cooked in similar ways, and there is a good deal of variety to be got in the dishes. Rabbits can be broiled or braised. Both rabbits and hares are good when roasted, stewed, baked, or fried. Rabbits are excellent as a pie when nicely seasoned and with a little ham added. Their flesh yields a cream, mousse, souffle, or quenelles, so that the cook must recognise that the menu can be moderated in cost by using them somewhat freely.

Preference is given to roast hare in most house-holds, and the English cook is usually an adept at making this dish. She knows that it has to be well basted, and she remembers that a little bacon flavour is an improvement. Par-roasted and then braised it is excellent, while jugged hare or soup never fail to find favour. The recipe for saddle of hare, from Mr. C. Herman, Senn, would be sufficient for eight or ten people, so the housewife can reckon the size of the hare she must allow. The pieces cut off will do for jugging and soup. Care must be taken to keep any blood that remains in the animal, and, lastly, left-over fragments will make the ragout, of which the recipe is included. Sometimes at this season there is a glut on the market so that a few novel ways of using hares will be useful.

BRAISED SADDLE OF HARE.

Skin and draw in the usual manner a good-sized hare, wipe the inside and outside with a damp cloth, then cut off the head, legs, and shoulder parts, and trim off a portion of the belly and lower part of the neck. Insert some strips of larding bacon on the surface of the saddle thus obtained. Put a few rashers of fat bacon in a braising pan with a sliced carrot, a peeled and sliced onion, a small bouquet of herbs, a few juniper berries, a bay-leaf, and a dozen peppercorns. Place in the prepared saddle of hare, season it sparingly with a mixture of salt, mignonette pepper, and powdered thyme. Fry for a few minutes over a quick fire, then pour over a small glass of cooking claret and about a pint of stock. Bring to the boil, cover the pan, and allow the contents to cook slowly in the oven for about 1½ hours. Baste the meat from time to time. When done take up the hare, cut the meat into moderately thick slices, replace them, put the saddle on a dish, and keep hot. Meanwhile strain the hare liquor into a saucepan, remove the fat from the surface, add one or two tablespoonfuls of brown sauce and a little red currant jelly, reduce a little, and pour over the hare already dished up. Serve hot. Note: The head, neck, liver, and other trimmings of the hare, including the belly part, which are not required for this dish, should to used to make hare soup. Also, if any blood can be saved from the hare, it should be diluted with a little vinegar, which, when mixed with the soup or sauce, will impart an improved flavour. The legs and shoulder parts can be advantageously used for stewing.

BORDER OF HARE WITH VEGETABLE SALAD.

Take the remains of a roasted, stewed, or braised hare (about ½lb. to ¾lb. free from bones), and cut the meat into rather thin slices or shreds. Put into a stewpan about a gill of rich brown sauce to this add a gill of gravy, a dessertspoonful of red currant jelly, and, if liked, a small glass of port wine. Boil up, skim, and strain, and season with a tiny pinch of cayenne, Spanish, or paprika pepper. Soak about ½oj. of gelatine in a little water, drain and melt, and strain it into the sauce before it gets cool then mix it with the slice of hare. Coat the inside of a plain border mould with a layer of aspic jelly, and when set decorate it with thinly-cut slices of hard-boiled egg and pimento or gherkins. When the slices of hare have been thoroughly blended with the sauce, put all carefully into the prepared mould. Place the mould in the cool to set, then unmould the shape on to a cold entree dish. Fill the centre with cooked French beans cut into short pieces, and cold cooked potatoes cut into slices or dice, and well seasoned with vinaigrette or mayonnaise dressing. The dish is then ready to serve.

RAGOUT OF HARE.

Take the remains of a roasted or braised hare, and cut into neatly-trimmed pieces. Chop up the bones and carcase, and boil them well in a pint of seasoned stock. Strain off the liquor into a saucepan, boil up, skim, and reduce a little. Thicken with a dessertspoonful of cornflour mixed with a little cold stock, flavour with a teaspoonful of anchovy essence and lemon juice, and season with salt and pepper; then add a few small preserved mushrooms, and, if liked, a small glass of Madeira or sherry. Put the pieces of hare into this, let them get hot through. Dish up the ragout on a hot dish, garnish with potato chips fried to a nice golden brown, and serve.

RABBIT EN CASSEROLE.

Cut one or two previously skinned and drawn young rabbits into neat joints, wipe each with a damp cloth, and season with salt and pepper. Melt in a fire-proof earthenware casserole 2oz. of butter or bacon fat; when hot, put in the pieces of rabbit, and fry then long enough for them to acquire a light brown colour. Add a dozen small peeled button onions, and blend them in the fat; then pour off the fat, and add a small bouquet of herbs and a little stock. Let reduce a little, then add a gill of tomato puree and half a pint of brown sauce; also a few small peeled and stemmed button mushrooms. Bring this to the boil, skim, cover, and let cook gently in the oven for about forty minutes. Remove the scum and fat before serving. Place a few heart-shaped fried and glazed bread croutons on top of the rabbit, and send to table hot.

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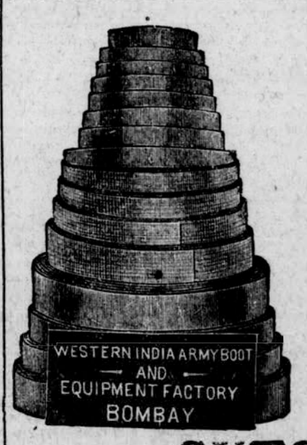

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